

Woburn, Reading, North & South Reading, Stoneham, Winchester and Burlington.

[SINGLE COPY FOUR CENTS.]

Volume VI.---Number 52.

noble nature sped her to his rescue.—
This woman, this Mrs. Abigail Becker,

walked into the angry waters, till they reached almost to her neck. The waves often overcame her strength, but she stretched out her hand and drew the man safely on shore. Thus again and again did this noble woman imperil her life, till she had saved six of the crew.

Her forethought enabled the men to be warmed by the fire her children had

kindled on the beach; she presently entertained them in her hut, and she, the lowly woman, whose only wealth at that time was her humanity, who, having saved all those who were bold enough to try to swim ashore, still rescuing one old man in the rigging, restlessly paced the beach, exclaiming, "oh, my God, if I could save that man I should be happy!" And that man was the last creature of those

This is the story, and these the circumstances, as nearly as I can collect them, which have called forth the marked approbation of the cities of Buffalo and Cleveland, and of the "Life Saving Benevolent Association" of New York; and our own Government and Legislature have not been

slow in giving Mrs. Becker a solid reward for an act of heroism performed comparatively unobserved, without lookers-on, without hope of reward or applause. The medal I am now presenting, coming from a foreign country, whose people have no sympathies with ours, save in the progress of civilization and in acts of kindness and humanity, must prove to you, how

Dr. Pettigrew has published in London, a collection of epitaphs, under the title of "Chronicles of the Tombs."—The best, those possessing the grace or appropriateness, or of literary beauty,

Two sweeter babes you nare did see
Than God unity geed too wee
But they wur ortaken wee agur fitts
And here they lays as dead as nitts.

Major Dondoniæ Mereurus vilde morosus.
 Hic jacet *Tom Thorthose*
Sine tomb, sine sheets, sine riches,
Qui vixit sine goza,
Sine cloake, sine skirt, sine britches.

On Robert Trollop, architect of the
 Exchange and Town Hall of New-
 castle :

Here lies Robert Trollop
 Who made some stones roll up
 When death took his soul up
 With death.

His body filled this hole up.
On Ann Jennings, the mother of an
immense family :
Some have children—some have none—
Here lies the mother of twenty-one.
In Oxfordshire, Mr. Pettigrew has
found :
Here lies the body of John Eldred,
At least he will be here when he is dead
But now at this time he is alive,
The fourteenth of August sixty-five.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—It is a great fault of our system of education that no adequate provision is made for the professional education of the farmer, although he needs a special course of study as much as the lawyer.

or the physician. It is one of the advantages of agriculture, it is true, and a proof of its universal adaptation as a vocation, that a degree of success, remunerative harvests, at least—are not denied to uneducated industry and very moderate mental development; but, at the same time, it is a pursuit in which the highest intellectual powers, the most extensive scientific knowledge, and the profoundest studies

Agricultural books are numerous; farm-schools and agricultural lectures are not entirely unknown among us; and the public mind is gradually awakening to the importance of a professional education for the farmer; but much, very much still remains to be done before the vocation of the culti-

vation of the soil will take its true place, in general estimation, at the head of all human employments.—*Manual of Business.*

SELF-CULTURE.—It is our business carefully to cultivate in our minds, to rear to the utmost vigor and maturity, every sort of generous and honest feeling that belongs to our nature. To bring the dispositions that are largely

private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth ; so to be patriots as not to forget we are gentlemen.— To cultivate friendship, and to incur enmities. To model our principles to our duty and situations. To be fully persuaded that all virtue which is impracticable is spurious ; and rather to run the risk of falling into faults in a course which leads us to act with effect

and energy, than to loiter out our days without blame and without use. He trespasses against his duty who sleeps upon his watch, as well as he that goes over to the enemy.—*Burke.*

Middlesex Journal.

MODERN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857.

We are sure that our friends the patrons of the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, will be gratified with the announcement that next week's number, which will commence the seventh volume, will make its appearance in a new and beautiful typographical suit. Our readers will also be pleased to learn that we have secured the services of gentlemen of talent and education, both at home and abroad, whose writings will in future grace our columns. The uniform success which has attended our management of the JOURNAL during the past three and a-half years, we are happy to say, enables us to make this outlay for the benefit of our readers. That our efforts to publish and sustain a good local family newspaper will continue to be appreciated in the future as they have been in the past, we have no fears; nor do we doubt that the increased attractiveness of the JOURNAL will add many names to our present large list of subscribers.

We extend a cordial invitation to some of our old correspondents—several of whom have been absent from their homes during the summer, and as a consequence absent also from the columns of the JOURNAL,—to again renew their intercourse with our readers; an intercourse which has been, and we have no doubt will continue to be, both pleasant and profitable to all concerned. We gratefully thank our present excellent corps of correspondents for their many most acceptable favors, and hope to hear from them regularly and often in future.

Business.

Almost every one recollects certain great business crises that have been experienced in this country within the last twenty-five years, and the great financial embarrassments attendant upon them. The state of things at the present time seems most like that of 1836 and '37, the time when so many of the Banks in New England suspended specie payments, or went to pieces entirely. At that time, too, prices were crowded up, and still up, till longer endurance became impossible, and everything went overboard with a crash.—The great business bubble had become so inflated, with very little stronger than paper, to hold it together, that when the pressure—the crisis—really came, it had no strength at all for endurance. And so it must be at the present time. People have been overtrading, making haste to be rich, without exercising that caution and circumspection so absolutely essential to solid, enduring success. A limited number of Banks are very desirable. But the number established, and the amount of capital consolidated in them, during the last few years, has operated most perniciously upon the prosperity of the country, and brought it almost to the verge of bankruptcy. The immense issues of paper, and the facilities secured by directors and stockholders, has enabled them to control the price of almost every commodity, at will. The expense of living has consequently become so great, that to laboring men, and mechanics, who are compelled to rely upon their daily wages for their daily bread, it has become literally impossible to live within their real means. In 1837 prices went up—on some articles at least—higher even than during the last two or three years. Flour was then sold as high as fifteen dollars per barrel, and the same was true of other things. Matters went on thus till the crash came, and swept the false exterior away, and showed the utter want of a solid basis for the vast speculations that had been going on. By degrees the wheels of business began to move again—slowly and cautiously at first. But there were men impatient of all delay, and the steam was let on again, till the crisis of 1842 brought people once more to their senses. For a time after that crisis business was conducted more safely and more prosperously. But the accursed system of monopoly soon made its appearance, and we now see and feel its effects, as experience only can make us feel. But, while the present is dark and ominous, and the immediate future covered with clouds, there is good reason for hoping that a better state of affairs will ere long prevail. If people can manage to get through the winter, there is but little doubt that a clear sky will once more appear. There is no use in attempting to keep up by paying the enormous percent demanded for money. It is just as well—nay, far better—to fail now, rather than pay bonuses and high rates to men who have money to loan, and fail at last. No doubt there are men who are heaping up wealth by hundreds daily in this way. But they are drawing the very life blood from

their victims, and soon nothing will be left but bodies financially dead. It is a melancholy sight—a sight to render us indignant, rather, to see men who count their possessions by hundreds of thousands, taking advantage of a time like the present—not to help the struggling, honest business man to keep his head above water, by rendering needed assistance for a short time, at a fair percent, but, adopting the motto that money is worth all it will bring, are content with nothing less than two, three, or four percent a month. No business man can long survive and pay such a price for money.

The great scene of distress, after all, must be among the laboring class who are thrown out employment. Without work, there will be no income, and without this a man will both freeze and starve. But why should this be, when the granaries of the country are full to overflowing, and our forests and our mines are inexhaustible as respects fuel? The immense store houses of monopolists will yet disgorge their long heaped up abundance, to feed the hungry, and the poor, while the owners may be trodden under foot by the indignant multitude whose hard earnings have been wrested from them by exorbitant prices. The strictest economy is demanded on the part of all, and although the approaching winter may be hard to endure, Spring will come not only in the natural, but in the business world also. We can then reasonably hope for a few years respite from the state of things that has prevailed for some time past. Courage, then; let all take courage, and endure manfully whatever there is yet to come.

Annual Exhibition of the Middlesex Agricultural Society.

We attended the sixty-third annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, held at Concord on Tuesday last. The day was a fine one for such an exhibition, and the sturdy sons and fair daughters of old Middlesex gathered in large numbers from nearly all parts of the county to this their annual show, thought more of by many of them than any other holiday of the year. They came, men and women, to exhibit, with honest pride, the result of their labors during the year past, in producing something of excellence in one or other of all the many departments of agriculture, horticulture and household economy there represented.

The business of the day commenced at nine o'clock with a plowing match on the Town Farm, followed by a spading match in which Horatio C. Watts, of Concord, won the first prize, and Thomas Lee, of Waltham, the second. The oxen then tried their strength in drawing and backing loads of gravel, and at eleven o'clock the horses were called into the ring (a quarter of a mile track) to exhibit themselves. This was the first exhibition of horses before the Society, and as such it was very creditable. A dark red mare, the property of Mr. John Cummings, Jr., was driven round the track after the exhibition and attracted considerable attention. The display of cattle was quite large, but on the whole not remarkable for size or beauty; among them were several fine cows with calves. A. G. Sheldon of Wilmington exhibited some fine specimens, young and old, of the porcine species, for which he took a prize.—Perhaps the most attractive feature of the exhibition was contained in the Society's building on the fair grounds, for here was an uncommonly fine display of the produce of the garden, the orchard, the dairy, and the handiwork of the ladies, eye, and even the ladies themselves. The apples, pears and grapes on exhibition were remarkable for size and beauty. For grapes raised under glass, John Cummings Jr., was awarded a premium of \$4. The vegetables were of the monster kind only met with at agricultural fairs, and appear to be raised and exhibited for the sole purpose of showing what may be done. A squash raised by J. Thoreau, of Concord, was a giant of its kind, weighing 123 1-2 pounds, enough to supply a small family with squash pies during the winter. A French Yellow Pumpkin, raised by C. H. Alack of Lexington, from seed obtained from the Patent Office, weighed 85 lbs. Potatoes of the Jenny Lind variety and of monster size, sixty of them filling a bushel measure, were exhibited by A. H. Wheeler of Concord. There was no scarcity of specimens of good bread nor of excellent butter to spread over it. Of the latter we speak understandingly, having purchased a box of that which took the first prize, and we know it to be "prime." Of fancy articles the display was not large, though there were some pieces of needlework, crayon drawings, &c., which gave proof of cultivated taste. At gatherings of this nature the DINNER is generally considered one of the most attractive features, particularly so when visitors of distinction are present, or when any great gun is expected to make a speech. It was so on this occasion. At one o'clock a procession was formed on the fair grounds, invited guests taking the lead, and marched to the Town Hall, headed by the Waltham Band. About three hundred persons, among whom was a small sprinkling of ladies, sat down to dinner, and to all appearances enjoyed themselves as well during the dinner hour as they did at any other period of the day. Hon. John S. Keyes, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and presided with a great deal of ease and dignity. In a brief and neat speech he introduced the Rev. Charles Babbidge of Pepperell, the orator of the day, who delivered an address remarkable for its beauty of diction and sound common sense ideas. After the delivery of the address, sentiments from the toast-master elicited speeches from Governor Gardner, Justice Tower, of Berkshire, Wm. G. Lewis, of Framingham, Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord, and others. The speeches through with, the Society proceeded to the Town Hall, where the premiums were read and awarded, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—J. S. Keyes of Concord; Vice Presidents—G. O. Barstow of Somerville, A. Wellington of Lexington; Secretary, Dr. Reynolds of Concord; Treasurer, G. Hayward of Concord—together with a Trustee for each town in the County.

Thus closed one of the best agricultural exhibitions ever witnessed in Middlesex County, or even in Massachusetts. So far as we could judge, every portion of the proceedings of the day was conducted with marked tact and ability, for which the President, the Chief Marshal and his aids deserve much credit. The speakers at the dinner table threw out several suggestions worthy of serious consideration, not only by farmers, but by all interested in the success of the farming interests of the state. It would be well if these hints were enlarged upon and elaborated by agricultural writers.

Political.

Middlesex County Political Conventions.

A convention of the American Party of Councillor District No. 3, assembled at the Court House in Concord, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. T. Grammer of Woburn, was elected President. J. G. Peabody of Lowell, received 44 out of 82 votes for Councillor of District No. 3, and was subsequently declared the nominee of the convention by acclamation.

At 12 o'clock, the Americans held a Convention in the Court House as above, for the nomination of County Commissioner. E. W. Bull of Concord, in the chair. On an informal ballot, LEONARD HUNTRESS of Tewksbury, received 51 out of 92 votes, and after a little sparring between Sheriff Keyes on the one side, against the nomination of Mr. Huntress and in favor of Hon. Simon Brown; and Messrs. P. H. Sweetser of South Reading, Flint of North Reading and Usher of Medford, on the other, in which the Sheriff appears to have got the worst of it,—the nomination of Mr. Huntress was made unanimous. Mr. H. is the present incumbent, and a gentleman universally liked and respected in this district, aside from political preference. He was also unanimously nominated by the Republican Convention, and will of course be elected.

The Republican Councillor Convention was held at the Town Hall in Concord, at 10 o'clock on Thursday. Hon. F. Holton of Lowell, in the chair. On an informal ballot for Middlesex Councillor, Wm. J. EAMES of Malden, received the vote of every delegate in the convention—sixty-two, and was declared their unanimous choice. In the American Councillor Convention Mr. Eames received 37 votes, lacking only five of the nomination.

The Hon. Anson Burlingame—one of the most gifted orators of Massachusetts—is announced to address the citizens of Woburn, on Wednesday evening next, in Lyceum Hall. He is to speak in favor of the election of Hon. N. P. Banks. No doubt he will have a large and enthusiastic audience.

There was a grand rally of Americans in favor of the re-election of Governor Gardner, in Tremont Temple, on Tuesday last.

The Masonic Temple in Boston has been purchased by the United States Government, for the use of the U. S. Courts. The price to be paid is \$105,000. The purchase is made subject to the approval of Congress.

Another Primary School.

We learn that the over-crowded state of the Middle Primary School, noticed by us last week, is beginning to attract public attention, and that a movement is in progress to establish another primary school in the first district.—The only difficulty in the way is in procuring a suitable school room. While some think that the wants of the district require a new school house on Railroad street, others express themselves in favor of converting the present town hall into a school house; but all who give attention to the subject agree upon the necessity that exists for the immediate establishment of another primary school. If any resident of the district entertains a doubt upon that point, a visit to Miss Jaquith's school will dispel it. There the visitor will see one hundred and fourteen little children crowded into a room not large enough for half that number; with no ventilation except that obtained through the open window; some sitting bolt-upright on old-fashioned, dilapidated seats, and others on still older-fashioned wooden benches, borrowed from the town house to accommodate the crowd of little ones; with no place but the floor whereon to lay their books; no chance of resting their weary little bodies, and most of them in danger of contracting curvature of the spine, or of becoming permanently round-shouldered and hollow-chested. Parents in the first district ought to see to it that their young and tender children, just going forth to the commencement of studies which will draw hard upon their physical powers while educating their minds, are better accommodated. That a sufficiency of room, suitable seats, proper warmth and ventilation are not wanting in their school houses.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Everett delivered his very justly celebrated address upon the Life and Character of Washington, in Lyceum Hall. To say that the audience was pleased, was satisfied, would be tame praise, when all were charmed by the manner, instructed by the matter, and thrilled by the glowing eloquence of the speaker.—Although the address occupied an hour and a half in the delivery, the fixed attention and absorbing interest of the listeners continued unabated to the end, and the bow of the orator awakened regret in most present. We are glad that our citizens, fastidious as to many of them certainly are, have had an opportunity to see and hear a man who unites, in a remarkable manner, simplicity of character, profound and varied learning, with unsurpassed eloquence. He is most unlike our modern Lyceum lecturers, who, with no ideas at all, fire blank cartridges at their hearers, with wonderful rapidity and stanning effect, though the number of killed and wounded is usually too small to be counted.

We are sorry that a larger number did not avail themselves of this opportunity to hear Mr. Everett. Aside from the fascinating manner of the speaker, no one can hear the character of Washington delineated by him, and the deeds of his life portrayed by such a masterly hand, without feeling more veneration for him who was so evidently raised up—like the great Lawgiver—to lead the people of these western colonies to victory in their struggles against a haughty civil and religious despotism. A little more than one hundred dollars—deducting all expenses—was realized from the sale of tickets.

Messrs. Cummings & Blanchard have suspended operations, for the present, in their Patent Leather factories in Cummingsville. In view of the present depressed state of business they have wisely concluded to wait for the "good time coming."

APPOINTMENT.—We are happy to learn that one of our townsmen, Prentice S. Barnard, Esq., has been appointed Inspector in the Boston Custom House.

The new Post Master of Boston, Nahum Chapen, Esq., entered upon the duties of his office on the first of October. Mr. Bailey intends to devote his whole attention to the Boston Daily Herald, of which he is proprietor.

NIAGARA.—On Saturday evening last Niagara Engine Co., by invitation of Mr. Joseph S. Wyman, visited his new patent leather factory now in course of erection, where they filled a large tank, holding about 2,500 gallons, in exactly thirteen minutes. Mr. Wyman entertained the Company with a bountiful collation.

The Governor and Council of New Hampshire have appointed Thursday, Nov. 26th, for Thanksgiving Day in that State. This is the first of the season.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—There was an absurd report afloat last week relative to the solvency of the Woburn Bank, got up by a person in a neighboring town, who foolishly made the statement by way of joking his neighbors. There is not a more sound and substantial Bank in the State.

The report that counterfeit bills on the Woburn Bank were in circulation, has some foundation in truth. One spurious \$5 bill was detected in Boston about a week ago, but it bears not the slightest resemblance to the genuine bills. We since learn that they have been put in circulation in Connecticut. The genuine bills have a group of females on the right—the counterfeit a poor representation of an Indian.

NEW STREET.—The new street over Academy Hill, from Main to Warren street, is now in course of construction, under the superintendence of Horace Collamore, Esq. This street runs over part of the Plympton estate, and an action at law for damages, brought by Dr. Plympton's heirs against the town is still pending.

NOW IS THE TIME.—Our neighbor MORSE is selling his large stock of new and seasonable goods at prices to correspond with the times. Such being the case they must be low. Give him an early call and find out.

The Woburn Gas Light Company will hold their annual meeting on Thursday evening next in the A. & M. Association Room, Lyceum Building.

DIVIDEND.—The Woburn Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four percent, payable to holders of stock on the 5th instant.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Moses J. Persons, one of the Assessors of this town, was severely kicked on the leg by a horse a few weeks since, from the effects of which he is still suffering.

BOOTS.—A Roundy advertises double calf and Calcutta boots, for the fall trade.

Mr. W. Williams opened a Singing School in the Vestry of the First Congregational Church last evening.

The Young Ladies' Seminary at Woburn, Mass., a large and commodious structure, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening.

Messrs. Mayhew and Baker, 208 Washington-st., Boston, are up with the times in bringing out campaign stationery. They have issued note paper and envelopes of various qualities, adorned with likenesses of Speaker Banks and Governor Gardner.—Both kinds are for sale at the Woburn Book Store.

N. P. BANKS, THE MACHINIST.—The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Capt. I. F. Shepherd, of Somerville, at a Banks meeting recently held at East Cambridge:

"Early in life I was apprenticed in a printing office in Boston. I went in a printer's devil, and I hope I came out a man. It happened one day that a small press was broken; of course it was my lot to take it to the machinist for repairs. I conveyed it to a shop (then occupied by Otis Tufts) on Broadfield Place. On making my business known to the foreman, he pointed to a young man in his shirt sleeves, and said, take it to him, he will fix it. Gentlemen, who do you suppose that young man was? I will tell you, gentlemen. He was the last Senator of the National House of Representatives, and our nominee for Governor of this Commonwealth, N. P. BANKS, of Waltham."

The following is an extract from the advertisement of an Illinois farmer who wants to sell out:—

My wife and I have an attack of something that we fear is old age. It looks like it, and feels like it. Has been coming on for some time, and gets gradually worse every year. We fear we shall not get well while on the farm. Said complaint is doubtless worse in consequence of our having always been hard workers. But we cannot stand the hard knocks any more. We have no help only as we hire, and we are going to sell our home that we may find time to die.

Professor Morse, writing home an account of the failure to lay the telegraphic cable across the Atlantic, says: "The electric current was perfect; and yet the further we paid out, the feebler were the currents; indicating a difficulty, which, however, I do not consider serious, while it is of a nature to require attentive investigation."

This difficulty was suggested before the experiment was tried, and it was feared that it would be great enough to interfere with efficient communication. Professor Morse expresses himself otherwise, though his mind does not seem altogether free from doubt upon the subject.

The New York Pleybune proposes to establish a submarine electric telegraph, by means of an electric eel, whose head shall be fastened on Cape Cod, and whose tail somewhere in Ireland.

The Governor and Council of New Hampshire have appointed Thursday, Nov. 26th, for Thanksgiving Day in that State. This is the first of the season.

Matters and things in New York.

New York, Sept. 29, 1857.

Nature supplies no shade of indigo deep and dark enough to represent the blueness which pervades our commercial community. The bottom has fallen out in Boston and Philadelphia as well as New York, and the confidence of man in man is greatly shaken. People who have cash lock it up in their pockets or some safer place, and the most tempting offers of usurers rarely suffice to draw it out. The bill brokers, with their lean faces and squinting eyes, perambulate the street all day, offering first and second class paper freely for negotiation at 3 per cent a month. Yesterday we saw a \$6,000 note of a house in good credit, doing a business of \$300,000 per annum, shunned at 4 per cent a month! and the risk is so great in these days that the highest figures of interest are not considered extortionate. The bulk of our business men are determined to keep up their credit at any sacrifice whatever. The Independent's list of yesterday included 100 failures, and these were not over one half of what might have been reported, as we hear on the authority of an extensive commercial agency. But this state of things will soon bring over gold from England, as that is by far the most profitable import at the present time, and wheat can be bought with gold thirty per cent cheaper than with dry goods.

Business has been stopped almost entirely in the course of another week the jobbers will have very heavy payments to make, and if they pass safely through that crisis, confidence will be in a great measure restored. They have been laying up money to meet the difficulty, and it is believed that they will generally pay up promptly, with very few stoppages. The paper dealers and manufacturers are breaking down here and in Boston, owing partly to the dullness of the publishing business. The houses which have stopped are wealthy and will probably resume very soon. Two or three of the Philadelphia dry-goods houses which have gone under were regarded "good as gold;" only one dry-goods house of similar standing has failed in this city since the pressure began.

Of course this trouble is beginning to be felt severely by the laboring classes; especially mechanics, great numbers of whom are and will be thrown out of employ; especially machinists, tailors, hatters, etc.; most of all, those employed on whole sale work.

Amusements go on, however, with desperate zeal and increasing zest. Thalberg's entertainments are crowded with the brilliant of upper tandom; the Academy of Music is a nightly jam of sweets. The hotels are full of out of town merchants, who are buying lightly just now, and spend their leisure time and loose cash at the theatres and concert rooms.

The loss of the Central America fell heavily on many residents of this city, as a large number of the lost passengers had friends and relatives here. The amount of money subscribed for the rescued sufferers, who arrived here in a very deplorable condition, is already quite large. The unanimous opinion of those who are best acquainted with the subject, is, that the Central America was decidedly unworthy, being a mere repatching of the old George Law.

Bangs, the great trade sale auctioneer of books, is reported failed. This is probably from the result of rash advances made upon unsalable stock, or a delinquency in payments on the part of retail booksellers. All cheap publications went at a mere nominal price at the late sales, the circulation of this class of matter having been diminished very much by the popularity of the four cent weeklies. These weeklies are now employing a great deal of literary and artistic talent, and will take the place of the twenty-five cent novels which were formerly in such extensive demand.

The weather has been clear and cool thro' the week, with occasional dampenings of rain.

Fruit is coming in poorly, especially apples. The great elder crop of New Jersey will be almost cut off this season. Cotton still keeps up. Tea and sugar are less firm. Wool is rather lower. Railroad stocks are a trifle improved on the west days of the kind of property and bringing it up. Dry goods of all kinds are rather cheaper, except cottons, which are advanced. Next week shows many heavy failures in the jobbing trade, dry-goods will sell for their weight in copper.

THE WORTHLESSNESS OF GOLD.—It is stated by many of the survivors of the Central America's passengers, that there was seldom so large an amount of money owned by passengers as was in the case of those who came by the Central America. Many were persons of large means, there were but few whose wealth did not amount to hundreds, while numbers reckoned their gold by the thousands of dollars. The greater portion of the passengers were miners, some coming hither to invest the capital they had realized, in hopes to live a life of greater ease as the result of their industry, and others to get their families and once more go to the land of gold.

But as the storm continued to rage, less and less of gold was thought of, and when on Saturday, it became evident that they were likely at any moment to be buried beneath the waves, wealthy men divested themselves of their treasure belts and scattered the gold upon the cabin floor, telling those to take who would, lest its weight—a few ounces or pounds—carry them to death. Full purses containing in some instances, \$2000, were lying untouched on sofas. Carpet bags were opened by men and the shining metal was poured out on the floor with the prodigality of death's despair. One of the passengers, who has fortunately been rescued, opened a bag and dashed about the cabin \$20,000 in gold dust, and told him who wanted to gratify his greed for gold to take it. But it was passed by untouched as the veriest dross. A few hours before he would have struck down the man who would have attempted to take a grain of that which he now spurned from him.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN MIDDLETOWN.—One Stephen Harding, of Medford, was on Monday, sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and to be imprisoned in the House of Correction twenty days, from which sentence he appealed.

SOUTH READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.
READING AND SPEAKING.

All the arts and sciences have their rules; as husbandry, mechanics, mathematics, grammar, writing, &c. In writing, the first rule is, to make every letter look more like itself than like any other. Else why have an alphabet?

The first rule in reading and speaking, is a good and clear articulation; every letter, syllable and word, should have its element, or power, distinctly given. Then the proper accent, gentle and easy; and cadence, natural as notes in easy flowing music; and such enunciation that all may hear, plain and intelligible—just filling the room, whether large or small, and no more voice is required, whatever may be the state of the lungs. And the tone should always be natural, both in its pitch and fullness, and carrying out the sentences with such fullness of voice that all can understand, without the pain of very close listening, or guessing what the last words are.

An easy and gentle emphasis is very important, in reading and speaking, on such words as will best convey the sense.

It is noticed by many, and by many often spoken of, that there is no small defect in readers and speakers at the present day, in respect to some, if not all the rules of good reading and speaking. Some fail as to a good articulation—not careful to speak distinctly, and the hearers are pained to understand what is said. There is a sort of mumbling, or mumbling, so to speak, which indicates, either that the speaker cares little what his subject is, or is half ashamed of it, or is indifferent whether his hearers understand him or not, or would a little rather they should not. It is not bad speaking that is easiest understood, nor a loudish whisper.—Some strain even to the top of their voices, which gives an indistinct articulation, while others, if not the same speakers, will let their voices down, at the close of sentences, so low, even to a whisper, that few, if any, can understand; as though the speaker took it for granted that the hearers ought to know what was coming. And often it is so when the most important words, which require a strong emphasis, are left off in this way of concealment. A medium voice, with easy and natural intonations, somewhat colloquial, not only commands the best attention, as the hearers feel that he is speaking to them, but the sense is communicated much easier than by any other mode of enunciation. Neither a sallowing, nor a declamatory tone, should be assumed; for both are not only unpleasant, but there will be a want of proper pauses, cadences, and emphasis—the latter often misplaced.

Very loud speakers, not to say boisterous, are very apt to lay a tremendous emphasis on a monosyllable or syllable, whether it require an emphasis or not. Such measured, stereotyped, and, of course, monotonous tones, attended as they generally are with unmeaning gestures, sometimes amuse, or disgust, but rarely instruct or edify. The deafening sound goes over the hearer's head, or through them, and leaves them to wonder whether the discourse was meant for them or for somebody off yonder. After a while the speaker comes down and makes them think, or hope, at least, that he is about to talk with them, till he goes into the opposite extreme, almost to an inarticulate whisper, which is equally unintelligible. The former extreme, sometimes called (misleading) eloquence, may pass off sound for sense; and the latter, muttering, or no sound, for nonsense.

A good reader, (and it is much to be desired there were more such, both in prose and poetry), will, by his emphasis and intonations, give his hearers the exact sense, as he understands it; and if he understands it correctly, his simple reading is a lucid exposition.

Perhaps our colleges take for granted, that our young men know how to read, spell and write well before they enter—and well they may; but if they fail in these important branches, they will generally carry the deficiencies through life. Hence the importance of good training, in early life, in good common and high schools. Some have attributed the great want of good readers among our graduates to the lack of good early instruction in reading and speaking. If this cannot be had, as it may be, and has been, to some extent, we ought to have a professorship of elocution well sustained in every college.—Perhaps, and it is not unlikely, that Professor Porter of Andover, perceiving the deficiency of graduates under his instruction in the art of reading and speaking, published his valuable book, relating to this very important subject.

It would be well if that book were called up again, and special attention were given it by all readers, and especially such as are intended for public readers and speakers. And it is of more importance, as ministers, as well as other public readers and speakers, are generally, in these respects, looked upon as models. Some young men and young women have become good readers by hearing their minister read.

"The height of art is nature's truest copy." Then the most natural reader and speaker, is the best. Let all, therefore, copy nature. N. B.—Will some one do better justice to this neglected subject? E. B.

S. Reading, Sept. '57.

Middlesex County Teachers' Association. The next semi-annual meeting of the Middlesex County Teachers' Association will be held in Gorton, on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 9th and 10th.

Lectures and addresses will be given by Hon. N. P. Banks of Waltham, J. B. Morse, Esq., of Charlestown, and Samuel J. Pike, Esq., of Somerville. The following subjects are proposed for discussion:

1. The importance of graded schools, and the studies appropriate to each grade.
 2. Composition, and the best modes of teaching it.
 3. The length of time desirable for a resitiation.
- Accommodations will be furnished the lady teachers free from expense. A cordial invitation is extended to teachers and all others interested.

Raglan Over Coats.
JUST RECEIVED, a fine assortment of **RAGLAN OVER COATS**, made in a strong and workmanlike manner, by
Sept. 26.—1m. J. W. HAMMOND.

Millinery and Dress Making.
MISS PARKHURST would be happy to accommodate all those who will patronize her in the Millinery line. Old Straw Bonnets made to look like new, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Also, Dress and Coat making neatly done. Residence at Dr. NELSON'S, Court street, Woburn, Sept. 26, cr.—4m.

NEW FALL GOODS.
CHANDLER & CO.,
6 & 8 SUMMIT ST., BOSTON.
Have received and are now opening a

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
 Of their own importation, comprising a complete
 assortment of
SILKS, SHAWLS, PRINTED DRESS
GOODS, Plain and Striped WOVEN
DRESS GOODS, Merinos, Poplins, Vo-
lantes, &c., &c., LINEN GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING DO-
 of every description; EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
 GLOVES, &c.
For G & S Summer st., Boston.
 Sept. 26.—Cw.

LOW PRICES.

We are now prepared to exhibit to our customers and the public generally, the best assortment of MEN'S and BOYS' READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING ever offered in this market, consisting in part of

RAGLAN OVERCOATS of every variety of material—improved style.

DRESS and FROCKS, blacks and colors.

BUSINESS COATS, new and improved styles.

PANTS in great variety, fashionable styles.
VESTS, " " " "
FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., fashionable styles.

All of which are made in the most faithful manner, in the newest and most approved style, and warranted to fit closely and comfortably.

at prices suited to the exigencies of the times, on the

ONE PRICE CASH SYSTEM.

OAK HALL,
32 and 34 North Street.
G. W. SIMMONS, PIPER & CO.
Sept. 29.—2 n.

**CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING!**

MRS. CUTTER
 Would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that she has taken the Store formerly occupied by John Fawcett,
Corner of Main and Pleasant streets,
 where she will keep a good assortment of
Children's Clothing & Furnishing
 of every desirable style and quality.
 Such as Jackets, Pants, Waists, Hats and Caps, Misers',
 Banquet, Capes, Dresses, &c.
 A desirable assortment of


Suitable for Children's wear.
Ladies' Whalebone Skirts, Corsets, Merino Vests, Cotton and Silk Threads, Buttons, Trimmings, &c.
Particular attention paid to Cutting and Making Children's Clothes.
Mrs. Cutter would also inform the Ladies that she will give her personal attention to *Basque, Esquime, Vierge*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of Betsey Symmes, late of Tewksbury, in the county of Middlesex, widow, deceased, testate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

JOSEPH SYMMES, Executor

Tewksbury, Sept. 1, 1857.

DR. C. T. LANG,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.

Office, corner of Main and Walnut streets, Woburn.

 All necessary operations on the teeth performed at this office in the most skillful manner. Special attention given to administering ether for the purpose of extracting teeth without pain.
 Woburn, Sept. 12.—6m.

Pump and Block Making.

Mr. Asahel, grateful for past favors and the honor of this introduction, immediately received, with notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and neighboring towns, that he was now established in his new shop, near Fling's Building, Corral Avenue, leading from Main Street, where he will continue the

Pump & Block Making Business,

to which he will give his personal attention.

From forty years experience he feels confident of his ability to satisfy those persons who may favor him with their order.

Common, Station and Force Pumps; Lead, Iron, Tin and Gutta Percha Pipe; India Rubber Hoses, &c.

Or any business connected with pump and block making. All work warranted. No charge for repairing the first year.

JAMES M. ASH.

ALL entries left at the following places will be promptly attended to:—Whitlock & Co's Store, South Reading; R. P. Richardson, Shaw Branch Manufacture, Stoneham; Sprague's Cash Store, Malden; Malden Tail House; G. H. Allen's Store, Charlestown; Smith's Tin and Sheet Iron, &c., Boston; W. C. Felt's Factory, Winchester; E. P. Thompson's Store, South Woburn; David A. Taylor, 33 Union Street, Boston, and at the Factory, and at the Store, Woburn, June 6, 1857.

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscribers would inform the citizens of Woburn and vicinity that he has just—straightened with Fletcher & Sons to be supplied with their celebrated manufactures, a part of which is the following:—

<i>Gents, Double Calf Boots,</i>		
<i>Light French</i>		
<i>Boots</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Offsets,</i>

Ladies' First quality *Gaiters.*
"Curacao Baskins."
"Velvet Shoes (ride.)"
Children's *Calf Boots.*

AUGUSTUS BOUNDY.
Corner of Main & Railroad Streets

Boy's Clothing!

DEalers of **Boy's Clothing** would do well to examine the Stock we have on hand before buying, as we have just received a new lot for Fall and Winter trade that is very desirable.

J. W. HAMMOND,
Lycium Building.

16.

NOTICE is hereby given that the **Scholar** has been daily appointed **Execlutis** to the last will and testament of **Wm. G. Gardner**, late of **Winchester**, in the county of **Winchester**, in the State of **Massachusetts**.

and has taken upon herself that by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having claims upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

PATIENCE GARDNER, Ex'rix,
Winchester, August 25, 1857. 3w.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed Executor to the last will and testament of Amasa Wyman, late of Woburn, in the county of Middlesex, Massachusetts.

estate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

ALBERT S. RICHARDSON, Executor.

East Woburn, Sept. 14, 1891.

Middlesex Journal.

JOHN J. PIPPY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Office—Main Street, Woburn, entrance at the
Woburn Book Store.

TERMS.
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are
paid, except at the option of the publisher; and any
person wishing his paper discontinued, must give notice
thereof at the expiration of the term, without previous
notice has been given or not.

Rates of Advertising:
One square, (fourteen lines) one insertion \$1.00; each
subsequent insertion 25 cents. Half a square, (seven
lines) one insertion, 75 cents; each subsequent inser-
tion 20 cents. One square per year \$12.00; six months,
\$7.00; three months, \$4.00. But a square per year,
\$6.00; six months, \$3.50; three months, \$2.00. Less
than half a square charged as a square. Special notices,
readers, 15 cents a line for one insertion; 4 cents a line
for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements, not
otherwise marked on the copy, will be inserted. Extra
charges, and charged accordingly. Yearly ad-
vertisements, payable quarterly; transient advertise-
ments in advance.

Agents.
NORTH WOBURN—Messrs. Nichols, Wisk & Co.
EAST WOBURN—Messrs. Nichols, Wisk & Co.
STONEHAM—Messrs. Nichols, Wisk & Co.
READING—Messrs. Nichols, Wisk & Co.
WINCHESTER—Messrs. Nichols, Wisk & Co.
S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., Boston and New York;
V. B. PALMER, Boston, New York and Philadel-
phia; and JOHN B. HILL, Boston, New York and
Philadelphia, are the agents for the sale of the
Journal at the rates required by law.

BOSTON AND LOWELL AND NASHUA AND LOWELL R. R. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1857,
trains run as follows:
Woburn, Lowell, Nashua, Concord and Upper
Rivers, 7.30 a. m., 12 m., 5 p. m.
For Lowell at 7.30 a. m., 12 m., 5 p. m.
For Billerica, Wilmington, and Woburn at 8 a. m.,
8.30 a. m., 5 p. m.
For Woburn at 8.45 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3 p. m., 5.30 p. m.,
8.15 p. m.
For Medford and Winchester, 7.15, 10, 11.30 a. m.,
3.20, 5.15, 6.20, 8.15 p. m.
Sundays at 10 p. m.
LEAVE TRAINS.
Leave Woburn at 6.15, 10.50 a. m., 3.30 p. m.
Nashua at 7.15, 11.35 a. m., 5 p. m.
Lowell at 7.15, 11.35 a. m., 5 p. m.
Woburn at 7.15, 11.35 a. m., 5 p. m.
7.15 p. m.
Spring Break trains leave Lowell at 7.15 a. m., 4.45 p. m.,
12.35, 5.45.
J. B. WINSLOW
Super. B. & L. R. R. Co.
April 1st.

CONVERSE & CO., WOBURN AND BOSTON RAIL ROAD EXPRESS. 5 Trips Daily.

OFFICES: 10 Court Square, Boston.
Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed.
Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes,
drafts, bills, &c.

PERSONS'

WOBURN & BOSTON EXPRESS.
WILL leave Woburn daily at 8 o'clock, a. m., and
Boston at 2 o'clock, p. m. Offices in Woburn at
R. Trull's and Woburn at 10 Court Square.
In connection with the above the subscriber will run
an Express train from East Woburn on Monday's, Wed-
nesday's and Friday's, at same hour. Offices in East
Woburn at stores of W. Heers and H. Ramsdell.
Offices in Boston at R. Exchange, Court Square
and 40 North Market Street.
All orders for goods, packages, &c., punctually attend-
ed to.
April 1st, 1855.—15.

DR. C. T. LANG, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.

Office, corner of Main and Walnut streets, Woburn.
All recent operations
on the teeth performed at
this office in the most skill-
ful manner. Special at-
tention given to adminis-
tering ether, and for the pur-
pose of extracting teeth
without pain.
Woburn, Sept. 12.—6m.

A. E. THOMPSON, DEALER IN AMERICAN & FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

West India Goods, Flour & Grain,
CROCKERY & HARDWARE,
Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.
No. 3, Wade's Block.

D. TILLSON & SON, SLATERS.

—AND DEALERS IN—
VERMONT ROOFING SLATE,
From their Quarries, at Fairhaven, Vermont.
No. 109 Friend St., Boston.
Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

N. WYMAN, —DEALER IN— English, French and American DRY GOODS.

NO. 11, WADE'S BLOCK, WOBURN.

BENJ. W. CONANT, Druggist and Apothecary.

Nos. 5 and 6 Wade's Block,
WOBURN, MASS.
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.
Physician's prescriptions carefully prepared. Medi-
cines delivered at all hours of the night.

WM. M. WESTON, Watch-maker & Jeweller.

No. 8 Main Street, Woburn.
Fine Watch repairing done by experienced workmen,
and jewelry of all kinds made and repaired.
Watches, Clocks, Plate, a general assortment of Jewe-
lry, Musical Instruments, &c., always on hand.

JOHN G. COLE, PAINTING AND GLAZING.

Paper hanging, Whitewashing and Coloring done in
the neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling.
Barns and Houses, of every description, furnished
with Paints, Oils, and Glass, of the best quality.
Shop, first building South of the Branch Railroad de-
pot, Main St., WOBURN. Feb 14—1f.

BRIGHAM & GILCREAST, PAINTERS.

PAINTING, GLAZING, GRADING, PAPER
HANGING, &c., done in the best
style, at short notice and at
reasonable prices.
210N STREET, WOBURN.
(OPPOSITE JOHN'S BLACKSMITH SHOP).
S. T. BRIGHAM, J. GILCREAST.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,

of every variety,
34 Kilby Street, --- Boston,
GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing ap-
paratus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal scales in any part of the coun-
try. May 9.—1y.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.



VOL. VII. : : No. 1.

WOBURN: OCTOBER 10, 1857.

FOUR CENTS PER COPY.

LINES.

The "Louisville Journal" says:—"We de-
fy any tasteful lover of poetry to read the
following lines, without exclaiming—'How
Beautiful!'"

My soul thy sacred image keeps,
My midnight dreams are all of thee;
For nature then in silence sleeps,
And silence broods o'er land and sea;
Oh, in that still, mysterious hour,
How oft from waking dreams I start,
To find thee but a fancy flower,
Thou cherished idol of my heart.
Thou hast each thought and dream of mine—
Have I in turn one thought of thee?

Forever thine my dreams will be,
Whatever may be my fortunes here,
I ask not love—I claim from thee
Only one boon, a gentle tear;
May'er best visions from above,
Play brightly round thy happy heart,
And may the beams of peace and love
N'er from thy glowing soul depart.
Farewell! my dreams are still with thee,
Hast thou one tender thought of me?

My joys like summer birds may fly,
My hopes like summer blooms depart,
But there's one flower that cannot die,
Thy holy memory in my heart;
No dew that one flower's cup may fill,
No sunlight to its leaves be given,
But it will live and flourish still,
As deathless as a thing of heaven.
My soul greets thee, unasked, unsought,
Hast thou for me one gentle thought?

Farewell! Farewell! my far off friend!
Between us, broad, blue rivers flow,
And forests wide and plains extend,
And mountains in the sunlight glow;
The wind that breathes upon thy brow
Is not the wind that breathes on mine,
The star-beams shining on thee now
Are not the beams that on me shine;
But memory's spell is with me yet—
Canst thou the holy part forget?

The bitter tears that thou and I
May shed when'er by anguish bowed,
Exhaled into the noontide sky,
May meet and mingle in the cloud;
And thus, my much beloved friend, though
we

Far, far apart, must live and move,
Our souls, when God shall set them free,
Can mingle in the world of love.
This was my ready-to-meet
Say—would it be a joy to thee?

ANNA BIRDSALL; OR, THE SENTINEL OF THE DEAD.

BY WILLIAM CROCKSTOCK.

All the boys, far and near, knew "Daddy
Mayhew," of Lombardy street, (now called
Monroe) and well they knew the seraggy old
apple tree which hung partly over the high
board fence by which his yard was separated
from the public thoroughfare.

A dozen or two of sour apples appeared an-
nually upon the gray branches of this old
tree, and the schoolboys labored harder and
ran more risks to obtain them than would
have sufficed to earn tenfold the quantity
of the fairer specimens in Fly Market. But
while noble lords and ladies spend half a day
in break-neck endeavors to capture one poor
hare, the city urchins must be pardoned for
countering the dangers of torn umbrellions,
barked shins, and the remorseless indica-
tions of Daddy Mayhew's long oaken staff, in
their desperate attempts to pluck a handful of
fruit that was scarcely worth eating when ob-
tained.

Daddy Mayhew always stormed and swore
at the pilferers, and threatened to call a con-
stable, but he never applied to those "gar-
dians of the public peace," preferring to fight
his own battles, as if conscious that these pe-
riodical excitements were beneficial to his
system, and served to remind him that he was
an owner of property.

That old man, in his antiquated habits,
seated upon the low, wooden stoop of a little
farmhouse, in the midst of a thickly populat-
ed street, seemed to be a stranger to all around
him. The plodding tradesman, as he hurried
by, cast upon him and his dilapidated barnack
a look of wonder, while the little girls opened
their bright eyes upon his singular coat and
shoes, surprised that he had not discovered
the fact that buckles and broad skirts had
gone out of fashion.

Day after day, and until late in the even-
ing, might have been seen this cheerless old
man, seated on the bench at his door, his chin
leaning upon the crooked top of his long cane
—a very fossil in the midst of the youth,
beauty and bustle which had gradually grown
up around him.

Had that old man no thoughts—no sub-
jects of contemplation? Dead as he seemed
to be to the present, was there nothing in the
past to keep alive his interest—no evergreen
spot discoverable through the darkening vista
of the threescore years which had passed since
he assumed the responsibilities of manhood?

Men and women do not grow old. The
casket withers, the flesh cries out to its kindred
rest to which it longs to return, but the
soul, chafed by the unsuitable garments in which
it is arrayed, shuns attentions which are
qualified by the appearance of the out-
ward, and finds congenial companionship
with the young friends who are dead and the
scenes of gaiety and fearless trust which il-
luminated the earth before the windows of
the house were darkened.
Shun not the old woman with the dimmed

eyes and withered smile; despise not the
beauteous maiden in the iron mask, nor won-
der that she still talks of love, of the dance,
and of conquest; for when the long Spring
day comes, she will trip forth from the dust
more lovely than ever, like the regenerated
worm, on spangled wings, as if Nature had
only been in fun, when she placed this being
before us in the outward guise and infirmities
of age. Take care that she does not then box
your ears with an evergreen palm, and tell
you, that since you were inseparable of feeling
her outward nature when you were both in
the body, you are unworthy to dance with
her now!

But what were the reminiscences of Daddy
Mayhew, as he sat, grim and emotionless as a
gray rock in the Northern seas?
That old man had never married. Had he
ever loved?

His cot was old; it had stood alone, in a
rural place. In his youth, he tended the
flocks that ranged on the hill-side of what is
now Market street; and when, with lusty
lungs, he blew the conch-shell, its notes re-
verberated from the green hills which stretch-
ed towards Corlar's Hook on the one
hand, and came down, below Rutgers street
on the other.

That old, ricketty building, was then a neat
and imposing dwelling-house. Alone with
his mother lived the widow's son. He was
the gayest of the gay, always ready for a frolic
or an adventure, and many a lass in home-
spun gown and checked apron extended her
wanderings nearer to the "Mayhew place"
than she would have done, had not the bold,
dark eyes, and fair, ruddy cheeks of Dan May-
hew been uppermost in her thoughts. But
had any one suggested this as the motive for
her errand propensities, how she would have
"hated the fellow!" How often she would
have iterated the uncomplimentary fact that
she "couldn't bear him!"

Young Mayhew reached his seventeenth
year, and his mother heard with alarm that
he was determined to go to sea. The stories
of bold bucaners, of the wild dance on gold-
en strands, the brave deeds of ocean wander-
ers, and the free-lives led by those who breast
the hurricanes of the Indian Isles, had fired
his ardent soul and peopled his imagination
with visions that are never realized by the de-
scendants of Adam.

One would have supposed that the idea of
leaving his mother the lone tenant of that
isolated cot, would have made him think
twice before he embraced the uncertain for-
tunes of a mariner; but his mind once bent
upon a sea life, no persuasions could induce
him to relinquish the project.

The mother gazed upon her beautiful boy,
and in the full belief that she should never
set her eyes upon him again, pronounced the
heart-wringing farewell, looked after him till
he was hidden by the foliage of the distant
trees, and then entered the house to weep.

Suffering is woman's lot; but, that even-
ing, there came to the widow's door a home-
less maiden of fourteen years. So beautiful,
so tender, and yet so womanly was the stran-
ger maiden, that the bereaved mother half
believed a seraph had been sent down from
the skies to administer consolation to her soul
in the hour of deepest misery.

The girl told her tale. She was an orphan,
who had lived since her childhood with a
shoemaker in the city. The man has lost
his wife, and such was his deportment to-
wards the maiden that she had left his house,
though ignorant of any other place where
she could shelter her head.

"Walk in, in God's name," said the unhap-
py mother. "My son has just left his home,
and I much fear that he never will return.
I am a lone widow, and you shall supply his
place. What is your name?"

"Anna Birdsall, madam. That is the name
that I have always gone by, though I don't
know if it be the true one."

"It strikes me that you have an English
look," replied the widow. "Are you sure
that your parents were not English?"

Anna shook her head. She could not tell.
She had been told by the man who brought
her up that she was not his daughter.

"Do you think that you would be satisfied
to stay with me?"

"Oh! may I?" cried the girl springing up
and clasping her hands. "Such a beautiful
place! I am so glad!"

"Does not the neighborhood seem lonely to
you?"

"Yes, it does, but I like it all the better for
that. There is a pond, and grass, and trees."

"Yes, the trees by the side of the house bear
excellent apples, and we have blackberries,
whortleberries and currants in abundance."

"Oh! I shall like to always live here!"
cried the girl, fixing her beautiful blue eyes
upon Mrs. Mayhew in such a manner that
her heart was won in an instant.

They sat up late that night—the wandering
orphan and the mournful widow. Anna
listened patiently and with deep interest to
the partial praises which the widow bestowed
upon her absent son. He was the son of the
kind woman who had given her a home—
That was quite enough to inspire Anna with
the most lively interest in his fate.

The widow was astonished at the tact with
which the young girl applied herself to re-
lieve her sorrows. Her suggestions, her
words of consolation, seemed to fall, like
drops of rich balsam, right upon the wound.
There was a healing power in the very tone
of the maiden's voice, and her glances were
so full of honest sincerity and hearty kind-
ness, that Mrs. Mayhew embraced her and
cried:

"Why my dear child, what pitying angel
sent you here!"

Anna looked surprised. She did not know

that there was anything peculiar about her-
self, and she asked if she should "wash the
dishes and dry them on the towels," as this
task had been neglected during their earnest
conversation.

"I forgot to ask you if you had been to
supper," cried the widow ashamed of her
remissness.

"I could eat a pie of bread," replied the
other.

"Perhaps you have not even been to din-
ner?" inquired the good woman, as she has-
tened to set food before the young stranger.

"I came away before daylight," returned
the maiden blushing—"I was forced to leave
them."

"And you have wandered all day without
eating?"

"I found a clam on the shore when I was
down by the water, and ate that, madam; I
close I should have been very hungry."

"I guess you are very hungry as it is, poor
child! Come, take hold, and help yourself,
for recollect you are my daughter now!"

Anna had swallowed a few mouthfuls, but
she could eat no more. The hospitable wo-
man had called her daughter and promised
her a home; that was better than food.

The young stranger's gratitude and joy
were so visible in her countenance that the
widow felt she had secured a friend for life,
and this was quite as great a boon to her as
a home was to the orphan.

On the next morning Anna began assisting
the widow at her labors, and showed that
she was quite capable of enacting the part
of a housekeeper as that of a friend and
comforter.

In the afternoon they sat out on the green,
before the door, and while at work with their
needles, conversing lovingly together. Often
the widow turned her beautiful eyes towards
the East river, whose strong tides rolled and
rippled in plain sight from the little flowery
hillcock on which they sat.

"Shall I ever see his ship come sailing up
before my door, and he waving his hat from
the tall mast as he distinguishes his mother's
roof?" said she.

"Yes, madam, no doubt a blessing will at-
tend you. The angel who looks down from
Heaven will see the stranger's foot-prints on
your threshold, with the heels turned out-
ward and not the toe. He will speak to the
winds, that they blow not too fiercely upon
the sails of your far off ship, and will strike
the lyre from the hands of the mermaid, who
would entice the bold mariner on the rocks."

"I hope you don't believe in mermaids,
daughter dear," said the widow.

"I don't know," said Anna, modestly look-
ing down; "I suppose that we ought to be-
lieve the Scriptures."

"But in what part of the Scriptures do you
find the mention of mermaids?"

"Well, I can't say what part, but I be-
lieve it does, for Mrs. Stanley said that the
Bible told of one of the disciples who took a
bright Spanish dollar out of the mouth of a
fish, and I thought it must have been a mer-
maid, as there must have been something hu-
man about one before they can have any use
for money."

"But Anna, a mermaid would have carried
the dollar in her hand, for these creatures are
said to have hands and arms like us."

"If she were going to the shop, she would
go with the money in her hand," returned
Anna, "but seeing the disciple coming to take
it away from her she might just slip it into
her mouth, and hold out her empty hands to
him to make him believe she was short of
change, as Mrs. Stanley used to do when I
asked her for a penny."

The widow smiled through her tears, and
then launched forth into praises of her son.

Week after week passed away, and it seemed
to Mrs. Mayhew that the charms of young
Anna became more apparently every day.
Her buoyant and cheerful nature, joined
with a warm sympathetic heart, sustained
the widow in the absence of her son, and
made the time pass agreeably, though the be-
reaved mother still counted the days, and
thanked Heaven that each setting sun brought
her nearer to the far-off wanderer of the
deep.

Having heard so much in praise of young
Daniel, and perceiving how much he was
loved by his mother, the youthful Anna felt
certain that he was a most excellent lad, and
she became almost as impatient to see him as
his mother was. He was to her like an ab-
sent brother, and all her views of the future
became insensibly mingled with the sailor
boy.

Two years rolled away in this manner, and
Anna was fastened in the heart of the widow
as securely as her son. It would have been
impossible to decide which she loved best.

Summer had come again, and the bloom-
ing young woman, now sixteen years of age,
sat out upon the lawn with her adopted
mother.

The latter sighed several times, and looked
despondingly in the face of Anna.

"Mother, dear mother, what do you mean
when you speak thus?"

The widow pressed her hand upon her
heart, and turned deadly pale.

"I don't know what it is, child, but there
is a deadly sickness and faintness that comes
over me, now and then, and it seems to be
here."

"Oh! mother!"

"Nay, listen to me, child. In health we
think it is a dreadful thing to die—to close
our eyes forever to the sun, the blossoms,
and the faces of loved ones—but 'man's ex-
istence is God's opportunity,' and I have
felt not far from my pillow of late, that I shall
always be in His hands, whatever may hap-
pen to me. We shall meet again."

"Mother, you speak as if you were going
to die!" cried the orphan, trembling and
weeping.

"Weep not, but rather rejoice, for has not
this world been to me a thorny desert, a wil-
derness of brambles? Listen, for I may not
have long to speak—"

"Ah! mother, mother! why will you say
such cruel things? Poor Daniel!"

"I can even give him up. Anna, my
daughter, I have all in your hands. What
property the house contains is in your charge.
Stay here till Daniel returns, and my bless-
ing be on your young heads. Treat him like
a sister, and I do not doubt that he will
treat you like a brother, or—"

Anna blushed deeply, though she listened
for the finishing of the sentence.

It was not finished. Anna looked up. She
gave a wild scream, for the head of Mrs.
Mayhew reclined upon her breast. Anna
was alone with the dead!

TO BE CONTINUED.

For the Middlesex Journal.
WOOD B. BENEDICK.
BY CHARLES CARROLL.

Perhaps I may, without presumption, style
myself a man of leisure and of letters; for I
occupy no office in town, and the shelves of
my library, where most of my time, is passed,
are packed with well thumbed volumes.
This library is essentially my own private
domain; no female hand, with broom there-
in, ever disturbs the fragments of paper, a
foot deep upon the floor, or the dust of years
that has collected in unfrequented corners;
no female eye is pained by looking at the huge
ink splashes that deface the ancient oil-cloth
table covering. The library is all my own,
and the lock upon the door is both burglar
and woman proof.

Being a man of letters, I was asked, not
long ago, to write a tale, which should con-
tain "home scenes and domestic pictures." I
laughed a laugh, which gave no token of
joy or merriment at this demand, and when
this present writing is in fair print, I will
show it to my friend who made the request,
that he may know the cause of my strange
laughter.

I am a married man. *Helas!* Mr. Ik
Marvel is quite sure *friction* matches never
were made in heaven. Mine was a friction
match.

Twenty years ago! I was a boy then. A
romantic sentiment, Byron-reading boy—a
dreaming boy; and I used to dream of what
home really was, and should be; having no
fixed, local habitation (it should be too spiri-
tual for that), wherever strongest love at-
tracted, there for the time being, the end of
all our journeyings; the place, wherever it
may be, where dwells the man or woman on
whose bosom we would rest our head when
we are dying. Whether in crowded brick-
built city, or on broad, green-swell-
ing prairie land; whether on New England hill-
side, or on her rock-bound sea coast—where
love is, there is home. Is it not a pleasant
dream?

Twenty years ago. She sat by the bright
wood-fire, and I was by her side. I watched
her delicate fingers as they played gracefully
about her embroidery frame. I glanced at
her mild blue eyes, that softened, etherealized,
and then reflected the firelight. I grew con-
scious in gazing on the wealth of golden curls
that hung about her shoulders. The dainti-
est foot that ever knew a slipper, rested on
the hearth rug. In form, she seemed to be
perfect—her complexion! mingled snow and
roses would not be half so beautiful! I
thought a pair of wings, with shining silver
feathers, would not make her more like our
dreams of angels. She "lit up" remarkably
well.

I was a dreaming boy. She loved to hear
me read, better than to read herself. She ad-
mired Manfred and the Corsair; she thought
the sugary songs of master Cowley, beauti-
ful. And thus our wooing went on smoothly,
while the pattern on the embroidery frame
approached completion.

All was completed: the wooing by a wed-
ding and earnest congratulations of numerous
friends; the red dog, hunting a green par-
tridge beneath blue and yellow trees, by be-
coming the covering of the "best chair" in
benefactor; "well, cheer up, mother, for you
know that in one year he is to return, and as
two years have gone by already—"

The widow shook her head, and the tears
fell fast upon her work, which lay untouched
in her lap.

"Is it not so?" said the orphan, in surprise.
"Yes, child, I firmly believe in all that you
have said. He will come."

The widow uttered these words with diffi-
culty, and her tears fell faster than ever.

"What do you mean?" inquired the be-
wildered girl, starting up and throwing her
beautiful white arms around the widow—

and the heavy hours are not made one whit
more light by gazing upon these libels upon
nature which cover chairs or ottomans, while
Seneca and Rousseau, under like circum-
stances, converse with me many an hour, and
make the time, even in illness, glide gaily by.
Because, dear lady, you and I are growing
old; soon the time will come when your eyes
cannot discover minute shades or minute
stitches, and mine will look upon a page all
blurred. What resource have you then?
none from your embroidery; at least, while I
am day by day binding more firmly bonds of
friendship with great and good men, who will
not fail me in my extremity, who will help
me to bear the afflictions which attend old
age, who are smoothing and will smooth the
path on which I travel toward the grave—"

Old age is bad enough. Deeprept old age is
hard to bear; but deeprept old age with igno-
rance is more than all, scarce preferable to an
entire suspension of being.

To squander the hours that make us rich
in time, I think a great sin, and all sin en-
tails a penalty. That penalty is suffered
when the clouds hang about our life's even-
ing, and the sinking sun of being dimly
shines upon the gateway to the tomb.

I am not unhappy—thanks to my library,
to my pen, to the glorious, God-given earth
and sky,—yet I might be happier.

Our cottage is a pleasant cottage, in a pleas-
ant place with ground enough round about
which I call mine. My wife "chid out" these
grounds, and, judging from the "chaying out"
alone, I should suppose she had a born a
bricklayer, everything is so square and sharp-
ly cornered.

The house is well kept—too well for ease
and comfort. There is no useless lumber ly-
ing about, no odds and ends scattered around
that would seem to say "here some one has
been doing as he pleased." My wife com-
plained that there were no "handsome books"
for her ornamental table, and removed there-
from a priceless old copy of "Homer," because
it had a yellow sheepskin covering with mas-
sive brass clasps, and looked "old fashion-
ed." Like Sir Humphrey Davy, calling a
silver eagle an *animal*—Homer "old-fashion-
ed!"—Anything but that!"

Would I have my wife a "blue stocking?"
Heaven forbid! I had a sister once troubled
with that complaint, and often have I marked
her, with linky fingers tracing lid lines upon
her thoughtful forehead; answering "no"
when she should have answered "yes," smil-
ing blandly when her countenance should
have given expression to horror, scorn or
pity. In those early days I resolved never
to wed a "blue stocking." Alas! in steering
clear of the Scylla of literature I have been
wrecked upon the Charybdis of embroidery.

To Correspondents.

"G. D. K." Rensselaer, Ind. You will see, on reference to another column, that we accept your proposal. Your name is placed on our list of correspondents. Please articles preferred.

"E. C. P." South Reading. We are pleased to know that you have not forgotten the "Journal," though had it been even so, your great affliction would afford an ample reason for losing the remembrance of our unpretending sheet. "WHEN SHALL I REST?" will appear in our next number.

"O. S. M." Oxford. We omit your letter referring to the misunderstanding between Doctor M. and P. H. S. of South Reading, because we are sure Dr. M.'s character, or professional standing, requires no such vindication.

"S. A. Jr." Accept our thanks. Hope to hear from you often.

"Y." Your promptness deserves and receives our gratitude. Have the kindness to continue in the "good" work.

The Journal.

WOBURN.
Saturday Morning, October 10, 1857.

THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

Newspapers have undoubtedly become one of "the institutions" of the country. There is scarcely a family to be found, rich or poor, that does not find the means of procuring one or more weekly, if not daily papers. To many a man the sacrifice would not be so great to dispense with one meal daily as to forego the pleasure and the profit afforded by the newspaper. We live in an age proverbial for newspaper reading, and few, perhaps, are aware of the vast amount of talent and capital employed in this department of literature. Regular contributors, reporters and correspondents, at home and abroad, are secured, and paid liberally, for early and important items of news. The state of the markets, the crops, the prospects in the civil and commercial world, are all chronicled with unsurpassed accuracy in the columns of the unpretending newspaper, rendering it as indispensable a companion to the man of business as the price current list. The good old story, but sure, presses have passed away, as entirely unable to throw off copies fast enough to meet the wants of readers, and nothing less than a Hoe's six, eight, or ten cylinder press, driven by steam, and throwing off from fifteen to forty thousand impressions per hour, is capable of supplying its place. Surely the labor, physical and intellectual, employed in the production of newspapers, from the medium daily, with fine type, poor paper, and a black visage, yet scattered over the land by hundreds of thousands, to the noble, dignified, handsome weekly sheet, printed upon clear, white paper, with elegant type, is fully equal to that of any department of business, and should meet as cheerful and ample a reward. In every city there are leading journals that gather up the information of the passing hour, and with magic speed spread it before the people, throughout the length and breadth of the land. Many families, rolling in wealth and luxury, are totally unable to ascertain their own wants. To such the advertising columns of the newspaper become invaluable, by informing them of just what they want, and of the exact place where those wants can be gratified. But, after all, the multitude of papers, issued in the cities, do not fully supply the wants of every community. Many of the flourishing towns, scattered among the hills and valleys of this favored land, demand a local paper to meet their legitimate wants. The village merchant wishes a proper advertising medium for his commodities; the village artisan wishes to inform his neighbors and friends where the best stoves, iron and tinware, and the thousand et ceteras pertaining to his line of business, may be found, and at prices too, defying all competition on the part of his neighbor artisan. The village lawyer, doctor and auctioneer, all want a conspicuous place where their cards can be inserted and read by the people, informing them where to look to have their wrongs righted, their broken limbs and diseased systems mended, and their property sold. And even that awful man—in the estimation of the boys—the sheriff, who follows and arrests the offender against the rights of the community, asks, and receives, a conspicuous place for his card, that all may know where to look in the hour of peril and danger to the individual or the public peace. A place is also demanded for the passing news of the village, items of local value only, that never travel as far as to the nearest city. A list of happy couples, recorded in the weekly sheet, is read with fluttering hearts by those who wonder how their own names would look in the same place, and almost wish they could see. A list, too, of those over whom the angel of death has spread his sable wing, must not be wanting in its columns. These, and ten thousand other matters of local interest find a place in the village newspaper, and contribute their full share to the pleasure, and entertainment of its readers.

Surely, then, the unpretending country paper, is no unimportant thing after all, though there may be some whose ideas are all graduated to city life and city matters, and turn up the nasal proboscis at the suggestion of home patronage, and especially at the idea of reading the village paper. Every thing in its columns must, of necessity, be exceedingly vulgar and commonplace. It lacks the Parisian sparkle, and the Italian freshness, that characterize urban papers. They smell of the tan yard, the farm yard, the mechanic's shop, and the artisan's forge. True, and they also lack the odors of anthracite and the docks, that give such a freshness to the city air. But, by the great majority of the community, the village sheet, their own newspaper, the chronicler of events interesting and important to them, is ever met with a welcome greeting. It comes as a neighbor and a friend, takes a seat by their side, and talks over with them, the news of the week—the incidents that have occurred within the circle of their sympathy and interest. It speaks, oftentimes, of matters of general importance—of the education of their children—of this or that measure of common interest—and receives a patient hearing. By this silent voice the public mind is moulded, influenced and benefited, far more than many imagine.

Who is there, then, that is willing, that can afford not to add to his reading, his own village paper. The cost is but a trifle, while the

real value is great. There are many in this community who would be interested and instructed by reading, regularly, the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, and who might benefit their neighbors and friends by contributing, from their own experience and wisdom, to its columns. By so doing they would be less inclined to play the critic, and ensure this, that, or the other writer, for inaccuracies, some of which were the writer's, and some, the innocent crime of the printer's types.

In a new typographical dress, the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, this week greets the citizens of Woburn and the adjoining towns, wishing them health, happiness, and speedy prosperity, though the clouds are now dark in the business world. 'Tis not well always to look upon the dark side. There is ever a bright side to affairs, and the welcome streak of light will, ere long, dawn, the harbinger of a better day. While business is dull, and time unemployed in labor, an excellent opportunity is afforded to all the intellectual storehouse and burnish the intellectual armor for the conflict of life in the future. Time, while thus employed, will glide away on rapid pinions, and the "good time coming" seem to have hastened its advent.

Hon. Anson Burlingame.

The promised address from Hon. Anson Burlingame, on the present political affairs of the State and of the nation, was given on Wednesday evening, and enjoyed by a large number of our citizens. We usually drop in at public political meetings (without distinction of party) to see and hear what is going on, and "make a note of it." We did so at this one, and were surprised to find an audience of at least seven hundred people, among them a sprinkling of the fairer sex, with whom Burlingame is said to be a great favorite, assembled at Lyceum Hall, impatiently awaiting the appearance of that fearless and eloquent son of Massachusetts, whose intrepidity and valor in the cause of freedom and free speech had in defence of Charles Sumner, has endeared him to New England hearts. His speech was an able exposition of the political affairs of the nation, applied to the contest for State office now going forward in Massachusetts, and shortly to be decided at our annual election. He pronounced a panegyric on the character of N. P. Banks, which would have been highly gratifying to that gentleman could he have heard it, and prophesied his election to the gubernatorial chair of the State by an overwhelming number of votes over either of his opponents. Mr. Burlingame spoke two hours in a strain of impassioned eloquence rarely equalled by any public speaker. The meeting was the most enthusiastic one we ever witnessed in this town, and if it is to be taken as an indication of the way the people intend to vote, the Banks ticket will stand well in old Woburn. No public meetings in behalf of either of the other candidates have yet been announced to take place in Woburn, but we presume the people will have an opportunity, before the election, of hearing "the other side of the story."

The Atlantic Monthly.

This new candidate for public favor will be issued on the first of the ensuing month, by Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. The effort of this large and wealthy publishing house, to provide the American people with magazine literature of a higher order than any now published in this country, should be responded to by the people with a hearty and cordial patronage. We form our opinion of the merits of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, in advance of its issue, upon the array of writers engaged to contribute to its pages. It cannot fall of being of a "higher order" than any monthly periodical now before the people. The genius, education, research and cultivated taste of America, will in it be ably and fittingly represented by such men as Prescott, Emerson, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Whitier, Motley, Prof. Felt, James Russell Lowell, George W. Curtis; and by such women as Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Gaskell, L. Maria Child, Mrs. Pike, and a host of others, all bright stars in the literary firmament. And from over the "great water" which lends its name to this real "giant of the monthlies," will come the fresh, pure and elevating thoughts of Shirley Brooks, and others of well-deserved celebrity in the world of letters. It would be a reproach to the American character, and particularly to the people of New England, if this well-directed effort to produce a monthly periodical worthy of our day and generation, should fail for want of liberal support. We extend to it our best wishes in advance—trusting it will be all and even more than its prospectus promises—and that the best of success may always wait upon it.

Woburn Gas Company.

The third annual meeting of the Woburn Gas Company, was held on Thursday evening, in the A. & M. Association Room. The annual report shows the company to be in an improving condition. It is nearly a thousand dollars better off than it was last year, and will now be enabled to pay the floating debt against it. In a year or two more the company will probably be able to declare a dividend. The Board of Directors of last year were re-elected. They are—Abijah Thompson, J. B. Winn, Charles Choate, J. P. Converse, and David Tilton.—Hon. Charles Choate was subsequently elected President of the company.

Woburn Bank.

The story surreptitiously circulated respecting the solvency of the Woburn Bank, receives the following denial in the monetary article of the Boston Post of yesterday:—

We understand there was an unfounded report in circulation that the Woburn Bank had stopped, and that the bills were refused at the Suffolk Bank. It is all untrue. The bank never refused to pay specie for its bills when presented at the counter; and it is not true that the bills are now or ever were refused at the Suffolk Bank. No bank in the commonwealth stands firmer than the Woburn. After paying the usual 4 per cent semi-annual dividend on Monday there is a large surplus left, and not a dollar of suspended paper in the bank.

It is a bad sign when a preacher tries to drive home his logic by thumping the desk violently with his clenched hand. His arguments are so fatigued.

Police Reports.

In reply to a question put to us the other day—Why we did not report the arrests made by our Police, and the doings before the Justices' Court? We have simply to say that we do not believe there are half a dozen respectable families in Woburn, or even half that number, who care a straw whether or not a drunken Irishman, or a drunken American, is lodged in the lock-up for so many hours, or fined so many dollars and cents, for being drunk, or for committing a stupid assault upon his neighbor when his brains have been stolen away by the devil he has taken into his mouth. And we know there are hundreds of our subscribers who have no taste for such information. If we did, however, pretend to give these reports we would do it impartially, and not meanly blazon forth the names of poor wretches whom nobody knows or cares anything about, and gloss over the offenses of men in better circumstances. When anything occurs in this line, of real interest to the public, they will be duly informed of the particulars through our columns, but we think too highly of the respectability and mission of a family newspaper to make it a common sewer for pouring upon the public the filth of the lock-up.

The peace of our town, and proper respect for the laws of the Commonwealth, are placed in the hands of men whom we believe to be just Judges and energetic and faithful police officers, and we have no doubt of their ability to preserve the law, and enforce a due respect for the other.

Ancient and Honorable Artillery.

This old military corps had its full parade, with a turn out of seventy guns, on Monday last. The company visited Lexington, partook of a collation at Bigelow's Hotel at twelve o'clock; paraded and practised target shooting until four o'clock, when they returned to Bigelow's and sat down to a "glorious" dinner, at which, sentiments, speeches and "other good things" flowed in abundance. At the target shooting two prizes were offered for competition. The first—a silver cup costing \$25—was awarded to Private Thomas Glynn, of this town; the second—Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution—to Sergeant Josiah Buttrick. This is the second time Mr. Glynn has carried off the prize awarded to the best shot.

Niagara vs. Gen. Worth.

It will be remembered that at the fire at East Woburn, on the 24th ultimo, "Niagara" Engine of this town, not being in working order, was used by the "General Worth" of Stoneham. The "Niagara" boys, not willing to be beaten in that kind of a way, have looked over the "machine" a little and put it in order, and are now ready, as will be seen by a special notice in another column, to try the capability of their Engine and the strength of muscle in their company, with the "General Worth." An interesting trial will doubtless be the result.

ACCIDENT IN STONEHAM.—We learn that a lad about eight years of age while riding, in a wagon with his father, fell from the seat, with one leg through the wheel, by the turning of the knob the limb was broken, a little above the knee. Before he could be extricated, the horse moved along, turning the wheel round again, forcing the end of the bone out through the skin. The proximity of the wound to the joint, renders it a very serious accident. The wound was carefully dressed by Drs. Stevens and Heath, of Stoneham, and strong hopes are entertained that the limb can be saved. Too much care cannot be exercised in respect to small children, when riding in open carriages.

SPLENDID APPLES.—The finest lot of Baldwin Apples that has fallen under our notice for several years past, are now being gathered by WILLIAM WINN, Esq., of Burlington. They are large, round, juicy and without a blemish, and makes one's mouth water to look upon them. Mr. Winn has about a hundred and fifty barrels to spare, which, he informs us, he will be pleased to sell to the citizens of Woburn, at a fair price. Those who want a winter stock of first rate Baldwin would do well to make an early application to Mr. Winn, who is about as successful in raising good fruit and vegetables as he is in selling at auction, and in the latter vocation he stands on the top rung of the ladder.—A No. 1. in this community.

ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. J. Addison Parker, while engaged in picking apples in the orchard of Mr. Wm. Winn, of Burlington, fell from the ladder, fracturing the bones of the fore arm.

GRAPE FROM RAINIER SPRING.—Mr. James N. Page has presented us with a bunch of grapes, the produce of seed taken from the common box raisin, or dried grape. They were cultivated in the open air from seed planted eleven years ago—this being the fourth bearing year—and the vines are now strong, thrifty and growing. The clusters are small, but the grape is mellow, of fair size and good flavor.

NEW PROVISION STORE.—Messrs Curtis & Page have opened a Provision Store in one of Mr. Allen's buildings, near the depot. They are well known to the community as attentive and obliging men, and we trust they will receive a good share of patronage. If their first carcass of beef, and their first supply of groceries and vegetables, is a fair sample of the quality they intend to keep, they will not want for customers.

BANKS' RALLY.—Joseph Story, Esq., of Boston, will address the citizens of Woburn and vicinity, in Lyceum Hall, on Friday evening next, 16th inst., when a Poem, by a citizen of Woburn, will also be delivered.

NEARLY A FIRE.—Early on Wednesday morning, watchman Story discovered fire in the engine house at the depot, and found a quantity of cotton waste, which had been left on one of the engines, in flames. The fortunate presence of the watchman, prevented the destruction of the engine and building.

"Among other blessings," said Dr. Franklin, "a man should thank God for his vanity, because it makes him happy."

For the Middlesex Journal.

Writing for the "Journal."

Mr. Editor.—It has been remarked by those who could speak from experience, that one of the most valuable of mental exercises is the frequent habit of writing for the press. This exercise gives definiteness to the ideas that an attempt is made to express. It enables the writer to put his supposed knowledge, upon any given subject, to the test, and shows him wherein he is deficient. It is an important step in mental culture and the acquisition of knowledge, to discover our deficiencies, our weak points, for we then see what knowledge we most need. How many there are, even amid the boasted intelligence of this town—stirring and prosperous business men—who cannot, by any possibility, make a speech in a Town, or School Meeting even, and use their mother tongue correctly; much less draw up a report, or motion, in proper language, grammatically expressed.

If such is the fact, and there is no question in the matter, how can such men carry on a business correspondence with that elegance and ease which should ever characterize the business man? How valuable, to any one, would be the habit, adopted early in life—and perseveringly carried out, of writing daily—of committing daily to paper such ideas as the mind may possess upon some subject.—Reflection, careful thought, would be indispensable, preparatory to writing, and this would foster an all-important mental habit, thinking, rare at the present day. I see that some of the towns which have a space allotted them in the JOURNAL, are careful to fill that space—usually with interesting articles. South Reading has ever been prompt, manifesting a real interest in the matter.—Stoneham, too, has done well, though not quite as well as South Reading. Reading all the time, and always sending something. But Winchester is like an interminable spring among the mountains; at one time she sends forth an overflowing abundance, a fresher, for several weeks in succession, and then—the reservoir becomes empty, and the stream ceases for awhile. Such should not be the fact. There certainly is, or ought to be, local intelligence in Winchester that would interest her citizens if published, and those of the adjoining towns. Some able articles appeared in the Journal last winter, from the pens of Winchester writers. Some excellent thoughts were furnished by "Senex." Has he no more of the same stamp? "Yavallid" and "Vimes," though sometimes a little boyish, published some very good articles, showing their ability to do well. Where are they now?

There are other correspondents who have aided in filling the columns of the Journal, in years gone by,—why are they all so long silent? Has our good old "Hermite" mantle been bestowed upon "Hermite Jr.," and are we to hear no more from Hermite the elder? Let him try his pen once more, and I can assure him that more than one reader, will give him a cordial greeting on his return. Where is Mrs. Smith, the Reading poetess and tale-writer? She certainly resides "fast by" Castalia's fount. Are the chords of her harp all broken?

I should like to see articles in the Journal, short (not like this in that respect) and to the point, from a large number of writers, and, as a matter of course, upon a wide range of topics. A series of instructive, dignified, well-written articles upon any subject or subjects, would benefit both writer and readers, and help to elevate the Journal, already an excellent paper, to such a position as every paper ought to occupy, and secure for it a more extended circulation and influence. The members of school committees, teachers, and all friends of education, might reach parents through the newspaper, and thereby diffuse valuable information upon educational matters, and secure the correction of many deplorable evils in things pertaining to the public schools.

Will they not avail themselves of a means so valuable to direct and mould the public mind? Some excellent suggestions appeared last week, in the South Reading department, upon the subject of reading and speaking. Let every reader of the Journal reflect upon them, and let our public speakers ask themselves whether some of those remarks are not applicable to them. But I have written a long article, much longer than I intended when I began. Perhaps at a future time you may hear from me again. OCTOBER.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Oct. 8, 1857.

MY DEAR JOURNAL.—Notwithstanding the general panic in money matters, the good old City of Nodum has a thrifty appearance, and there are indications that a healthy, tho' not very extensive fall trade will succeed the little loss of confidence caused by the recent financial derangement. There seems to be one good effect arising from the depressed condition of the money market, which is, that the prices of a great many articles of daily consumption have come down very materially. How long such a favorable state of things will continue, it is difficult to say; but for the sake of the thousands of hard working people who live from each day's earnings, it is to be hoped it may last until the winter is over, and the gay spring-time has again gladdened the face of the earth.

There is nothing particularly new for me to write about. The Dragons went into camp for a day, during the present week, on Boston Common, and had a capital time. The camp was visited by thousands of persons, among whom were many military celebrities, who expressed themselves, well pleased with the general order and arrangement.

In the way of amusements, very little has been done since the opening of the season. Money has been the all-engrossing topic, and people generally have given theatricals the go-by. During the past week, the "Boston" has been doing a good business from the engagement of Mr. Charles Matthews, an actor of superior merit and very brilliant attainments.

At the Museum, La Flaminia has been the leading feature for two weeks past, and has drawn very good houses. The benefit of the author, W. W. Clapp, Esq., on Friday night of last week, was in every respect a bumper and could not but have been very gratifying to him.

ORDWAY'S EOLIANs are doing a fine business. Mr. Ordway understands the public

taste and how to cater to it. He has the finest company of Ethiopian performers in the country, and is steadily progressing in the favor of the public.

I trust money matters will get into a settled condition before my next letter, so that I shall have something of more general interest to write about. Until then, I bid you adieu. A. B. N.

(Correspondence of the Middlesex Journal.)

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Oct. 6, '57.

By the riches which take to themselves wings and fly away, the Preacher could have intended to designate nothing but railroad stocks and paper money. He certainly would not have applied that sprightly metaphor to merchandise, if he had beheld it in its present condition, heavy as lead and immovably fixed in warehouses. But the times are changed. Buyers are not wanted! Wholesale dealers tremble when they see an old customer entering the door, fearing that he will want a bill of goods. Nobody wants to sell, for any kind of stock is preferred to the very best six months paper. The panic multiplies itself, and men's fears do them more hurt than the actual difficulties. To-day, a great Boston, New York and Philadelphia house is reported as suspended, and the most stolid of old fogies shake with fear. The head of a large importing house of long standing has been removed to a Lunatic Asylum! The anxieties and excitements of the last few weeks have proved too much for a brain which had done a good deal of hard thinking in its day. Everybody is trying to sell for cash, but the heaviest sacrifices do not induce heavy purchases. The "man-milliners" are failing extensively, owing to the diminished consumption of forty-dollar bonnets. Half of the present troubles may be safely laid to the charge of the nine months' credit system which has prevailed so extensively during the last season, especially in the dry goods trade. Six months is long enough for all parties.—When all this is to end, Heaven only knows. The most serious and lasting effect of the revolution will be the throwing out of employment of vast numbers of artisans in large towns and cities, who must now either beg, starve or emigrate. The agricultural districts alone, possess the elements of continual prosperity, and we predict a favorable effect of these disasters in increasing the number of producers in those sections. The tendency has hitherto been to the accumulation of labor in towns and cities; now it must be diffused through the country. We have had too many artisans and traders, we want more growers of grain and raisers of cattle.

The Banks stand firm as yet, and our city money is handled with undiminished confidence. The retail trade of the city is very poor indeed, and the effect of the troubles seems to be felt by every kind of business except the daily newspapers and the theatres. Men must know what is going on, and they need relaxation more than ever in such times as these.

The opera is still in flood tide, and Thalberg receives his friends in troops. The Institute Fair is rather slim this year. There is very little of novelty in it with the exception of the "Calliope," or musical locomotive, which grinds out skill harmony from morning to night. Some of the leading daguerotypes exhibit life size photographs, which are truly wonderful proofs of the triumph of American enterprise and skill in this branch of art. The horticultural shows are numerous, but exhibit nothing more noticeable than eighteen-inch pumpkins, which no Connecticut farmer would think of "bragging" on.

The arrest for burglary of a dry goods merchant who had occupied a "position" in Fifth avenue society, has created a sensation among the denizens of that locality. It was known as a prominent "Broadway swell," who made a great show on a mysteriously small capital, but found current in the first circle until he was detected in fishing silks out of his neighbor's windows, and selling them at half price through the Philadelphia auction rooms. This is a specimen of similar developments which might be and may yet be made.

The only excitement at present is in the main question, "How are we to get our bread and butter?" The general opinion is that that desirable compound is likely to be scarce, and wanted by many mouths before the winter is over. Two weeks more will show. If the failures are not heavy during that time, the sky will brighten considerably. **

WINCHESTER.

QUERIES AND FACTS.

Are we ever to have any more Lyceum Lectures? Must we remain in ignorance another winter, or are we so well posted up in literature that we can receive no benefit from a course of Lyceum Lectures? It is time that these questions were beginning to be pondered over by our citizens. In our sister towns the substantial means of diversion for the coming winter, have already been planted. At present the prospects of amusement or instruction in this town is very cheerless. Our citizens will probably be obliged, this winter, as usual, to leave their families, like heartless creatures, and flee to the city or some neighboring town, for the gratification of their literary tastes—perhaps, at the same time gratifying other tastes.

There was a time, when Winchester was ahead of her sister towns, in the projection and accomplishment of plans for elevating the standard of intellect among the citizens. There were two years in the early history of our town in which much attention was given to the cultivation of literature, music and sociability. There were lectures, there was a singing school, there were social parties, concerts of good music were frequent, and well patronized. But of late, we have had no lectures, no singing school, no social parties, concerts are rare and generally of an inferior order. Winchester, after her obtaining a separate existence, went up like a rocket, and—came down like a rocket. Once we could boast of a Shakespeare club, of a high order. Poor Shakespeare now rests forgotten, in the attic, covered with dust, and the station which he once occupied upon the parlor table, is now filled with books whose covers are yellow or red, whose contents are descriptions of bloody conflicts, perilous adventures

by sea and land, sickly sentiments, moonshine, &c.

It is a pity that some attraction is not provided to draw our "solid men" from their homes, one or two evenings in a week, for it seems to us that by the time they had promaded the bridge in front of the mill-pond—upon the upper side of which bridge are nailed cleats, or rather planks, to prevent persons from falling through the holes underneath—and when they have bruised their noses and broken their necks a few successive dark nights, they would begin to be aware that such man-traps are rather uncomfortable, if not dangerous.

Speaking of the mill-pond, the appearance of this beautiful sheet of water, and the adjoining locality, has lately been very much improved. The old dam which formerly confined the waters of this pond has been routed from the position which it has occupied for many years, and its place has been supplied by a stone dam, which is a decided improvement. The water having been drawn off, the surface of the meadow which it covered, was dug over, and the weeds and lilies carefully removed. At the same time the proprietors of the estates which border upon the pond, improved the opportunity to improve their grounds. So that at present, barring, as Paddy says, the presence of a hideous structure which disfigures one corner of the pond, this sheet of water will favorably compare with any other civilized pond in the commonwealth.

Winchester, Oct. 8, '57.

DEAR JOURNAL:—What has become of your correspondents from Winchester? They seem of late to have caught the prevailing panic and "suspended," or perhaps their modesty (like my own) causes a fear that their "notes" would be at a heavy discount. I have looked in vain for several weeks for a word from "Winchester." I am not one of those who are constantly casting a gloom around them—I prefer to look for and at the bright side, and if it is not presented to us at first sight, search for it, always hoping, with Wilkins Mearns, Esq., that something will turn up by and by, to improve matters.

Every thing remains very quiet just at this time in the political, literary, social, musical, and perhaps I may add, "criminal" line. Occasionally a citizen will broach the subject of having a course of Lyceum Lectures this season, but he meets so little encouragement that he inwardly resolves to "let them slide."

There is a report around that the "Excelsior" Engine Company have formed a sort of an "improvement society," and will commence on Monday evening next, a series of readings, starting with the "Merchant of Venice," they intend, also, to have debates, declamations, &c. They have the best wishes of the community in their praiseworthy undertaking; it may result in great good to our young men.

It is rumored that the "Art Association" will soon commence their rehearsals for the season, and will bring out some fine "Taleaux," and perhaps form a "Reading Club" in connection with it.

I think Winchester will yet pull up again to the high position she took when first cut loose from her parent, and that her "Gas Works" will yet light up the town, and the pleasant faces of our citizens. The "Stone-ham Branch" may be resurrected though appearances are decidedly against it, the stock not being worth more than par, and in the present financial crisis, perhaps, would not be very saleable at any price.

I think hereafter I can send you a better account of the "doings" of our citizens.

Yours Truly, S. A. Jr.

SOUTH READING.

Locals.

The stockholders of the South Reading Bank held their annual meeting at their Banking room on Monday afternoon, at which the following persons were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Thomas Emerson, Lucius Bebes, Samuel Gardner, Jr., Geo. O. Carpenter, Edward Mansfield, and Cyrus Wakefield.

The stockholders of the South Reading Mechanic and Agricultural Institution held their semi-annual meeting at the house of their Treasurer, Lilly Eaton, Esq., on Monday evening.

Mr. Rufus Pierce, of Stoneham, has opened a singing school in this place, to be kept in the Town Hall, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Mr. Parker E. Bancroft, who for most of the time for several years past has led the singing in the Baptist choir, has, much to their regret, dissolved his connection with them, and already taken his departure with a view to a location in the far West.

The old "Hart House" at the foot of Hart's hill has been on rollers for a week past, having been purchased by Mr. Day, to be located near his stable on Crescent street.

Mr. Joshua Walton, blacksmith, in the East Ward, was considerably injured in the forehead by the kick of an ox, which he was shoeing, on Saturday last.

The Misses of the several religious societies have formed a Union Sewing Circle, to meet once in two weeks, to work for the children at the "Five Points Mission," New York.

We learn that one of our principal shoe manufacturing firms have recently dismissed about 100 hands, and would least feel the pinching of hard times.

A small barn, filled with hay, and belonging, we understand, to Wm. L. Brown, Esq., of this place, situated on "Bare Hill" in Reading, was destroyed by fire early on Monday morning. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Military.

The Richardson Light Guards will celebrate their sixth anniversary by a parade complimentary to Capt. Wiley, on Wednesday, Oct. 14th. Music will be furnished by the full Germania Band. They will parade in the town of South Reading and Reading, leaving the former in the half-past two o'clock train of cars, and return in the six o'clock train. They will practice battalion movements, and street firing, and will finish the occasion with a grand complimentary concert, by the band, at the Town Hall in South Reading.

Correction.

In the last Journal, in noticing the change of time for commencement of the Sabbath afternoon service, we were in error in supposing that all the societies had entered into the arrangement. We now learn that while the Baptist and Universalist societies made the change last Sabbath, the Congregationalists will meet during the month of October as heretofore. M.

For the Middlesex Journal.

"THE OLD HART HOUSE."

It is a trite saying, that "we live in a world of change," but the saying is not more trite than true. The great Solar System to which we belong, is constantly revolving and rolling onward; the innumerable host of bodies that constitute that system, are doing likewise. Motion and change seem to be inscribed upon everything we see. Verily, we are in the midst of revolutions and dissolutions; the world is passing away and we are passing away with it.

But so rapid, constant and universal are these changes, that we scarcely notice them.—Sometimes, indeed, when some ancient oak, that has battered the elements for centuries, and has given shade to many successive generations of men, is at last suddenly broken down; or when some venerable patriarch, who, from the time "when the memory of those living runneth not to the contrary," has lived on, the same firm, tenacious old veteran, at length suddenly falls and passes away, then for a moment we pause, sigh, moralize perhaps in a few sad thoughts, and onward pursue our way.

These thoughts were forcibly suggested while noticing, on Sunday last, standing on rollers in our street, on its passage from its old site on Main street to its new destination on Crescent street, that venerable old mansion long owned and occupied by the late Hon. John Hart, M. D.

The history and traditions connected with this old building, so far as we have been able to obtain them from a hasty inquiry, are as follows:

It was erected about one hundred and fifty years ago, by the Smith family. It appears that among the early settlers of Reading was a John Smith, with his sons John and Francis, who purchased of the Indians, for a jack-knife and some other articles of cutlery, a considerable tract of land in the south-easterly part of what is now South Reading, extending from the northerly shore of "Smith's Pond," long so called, (now "Crystal Lake") into that part of the town called "Little World." The first house erected by this family stood very near the spot now occupied by the Station of the South Reading Branch Railroad.

Francis Smith succeeded his father at the old homestead; married Ruth, daughter of Elias Maverick of Charlestown; had six sons and three daughters; was Selectman, Innholder, and authorized by the General Court "to draw wine for travellers"; was a deacon, and died in 1744, aged 85 years.

He gave to each of his six sons a farm out of his own. Their names were John, Isaac, Abraham, James, Benjamin and Elias. One lived on the place now the Town Farm; one on the place now owned by Mr. Lowell Emerson; one on the place now owned by Dr. Ezekiel Oliver; one on the "Walton farm," near Dr. Oliver's; one, probably Isaac, occupied the house which is the subject of this article; and one, Benjamin, succeeded his father on the homestead. We say that Isaac probably lived in the house now being removed, because of the fact we are not certain, and because we find from an old map of South Reading, made about 100 years ago, that this house was then occupied by Isaac Hart; and as we learn that the Smith and Hart families were related, we infer that this Isaac Hart may have been the successor, perhaps the namesake and relative, of said Isaac Smith.

Dr. Hart purchased the place about the year 1783, and occupied it until his decease in 1836. After the death of his widow in 1838, the house and a portion of the farm were sold to strangers; since then it has been rented to various and changing tenants, and now at last it has rolled away. Venerable old edifice! that has long been a landmark in Geography, as the old maps of the county will testify; that was esteemed almost as fixed and permanent as old Cedar Mountain, at whose base it stood; that was once among the most spacious and respectable dwelling houses of the town; that stood among the highest in the Assessors' valuation; distinguished as the abode of wealth, gentility and professional power; the home of wisdom, refinement and hospitality, and the nursing place of beauty and literature.—O! how lost and fallen from its ancient standing and renown! Change has now come over it; the auctioneer has seized it, the shambles have encompassed it; and after having been for a while a medium of barter and exchange, it has at last become currency, and has been passed off. It has gone—the place that so long knew it will know it no more. "Thus passeth the glory of the world away." How suited is this event to remind us all that the "houses we live in" will soon fall, and to suggest the importance of securing a title to that house "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." E.

To Correspondents.

"J." We insert your communication, but do not comply with your request to "write an editorial for our weekly paper." The "Journal" is not a party political paper. Though the editor sometimes freely expresses his opinion on principles at issue, he begs to decline the honor of advocating the interests of any candidate for State office.

"Jesse." We decline inserting your letter, for the reason that the small game you fire at is not worth the ammunition. Already does the "ragged jade winces," as you will perceive, and has applied what was intended as a general remark to its own individual sins.

"J." Did not come to hand this week. "JULIA." Your poetry is good. We will make room for it as soon as we can. Can you not furnish us with prose articles?

"JULIA." No; the "little chap" hurts no one but himself, so let him alone. The notice to "Justice" will also apply to your case.

The Journal.

WOBURN.
Saturday Morning, October 17, 1857.

The Suspension of the Banks.

The all-absorbing topic of interest, among all classes, at the present time, is the recent suspension by the banks, and its probable influence upon business. It is an event, unlike, in its extent, anything we have ever witnessed before. Throughout the length and breadth of our land the same appalling state of things exists, and no one has wisdom or foresight enough to predict, with any certainty, what the final result will be. A system of causes has been at work for the last few years, the legitimate and necessary results of which we now see. Whether the step taken by the banks of New England will exert an influence for good or for ill to the public generally, remains to be seen. While many in the community have, or profess to have, entire confidence in the soundness of the banks, there are others who ever look upon them with distrust, and particularly so at the present time. Beneath a professedly fair exterior there may be only rottenness and a lack of all that can constitute a truly solid basis for a circulating medium. The notes of the banks will be taken as usual in all business transactions. They are the best, indeed they are all the money we have. With the wealth of California flowing into this country, it seems that our people have preferred paper to gold, show to substance, till all has become so frail that the passing breeze threatens to sweep it away like the chaff of the threshing floor.

The suspension of the Boston banks was a matter of absolute necessity in self defence, after the suspension in New York. Otherwise, what specie they do possess would have been drawn out; much of it would have been carried to New York, and some would have passed into the hands of brokers, to be used in buying up the notes of these very banks at a great discount, weakened as they would be by the loss of their specie, while the community, as a whole, would have been no better off, but, on the contrary, much worse. So the public interest, as well as the safety of the banks, seem clearly to have demanded the act. Since this step has been taken by the banks, people apparently breathe easier. Some are indulging the confident hope that the crisis has really arrived, and that the worst is over; that the lowest bottom has been reached, though we cannot clearly see what it is 'thru' the turbid waters, which shall serve as a solid foundation upon which to begin anew. Such may prove to be the case. We sincerely hope it may. If the gigantic monetary troubles now upon us are to be cured by the suspension of specie payments by the banks for a few weeks, the remedy is simple and the cure easy. But we believe that such an expectation will prove illusory, and that there is a still lower bottom yet to be found. But there must be a great and universal change in prices before anything like easy times can permanently appear. There are wrongs and outrages that have been committed, with a high hand, against the well being of the laboring classes—the bone and muscle, the nerve and sinew of the country—that must be redressed, and reformed, before a prosperous sky will permanently overspread our country. Unless the daily earnings of the laborer will purchase the daily food and raiment necessary for his family, there can be no such thing as prosperity, except in name. Money will probably become a little more plenty, such as it is, but it will be paper money, look at it in what light we may, and this is about all we had before the suspension. As the suspension will probably be only temporary, holders of bank notes should not be over timid, parting with them to brokers at a discount. Let them hold on to them, for the present at least, and cherish the hope that a better state of things will soon appear.

THE BORER IN FRUIT TREES.—Every man who has a fruit tree in his garden, should make a careful search for the depredations of this worm, and if any are found, kill them at once. The borer usually commences near the roots of the tree, just beneath the soil, and gradually gnaws his way upward beneath the bark. In this way he actually destroys a tree in a few years. The best way to kill them is to pass a small wire up the hole they have made, till it reaches and transfixes them. The appearance of the borer is very similar to that of the common white apple worm. A little careful attention will keep a garden clear of this depredator, and save many a valuable tree.

WINTER APPLES.—There has been a very prevalent idea that apples were exceedingly scarce the present season, and could be purchased only at exorbitantly high prices. It turns out, however, that such is not the fact. The crop in some of the adjoining towns is very good, and Baldwin Apples can be bought from one dollar and fifty cents to three dollars per barrel, and the probability is that they will be cheaper ere long.

At a meeting of the Selectmen, Charles Choate and A. H. Hayward were sworn as Jurors to the Supreme Judicial Court to be held at Cambridge Oct. 26th.

Political Conventions.

Woburn will be lively next week with political conventions. Our town happens to be situated in just about the centre of the Fifth Senatorial District, and in future the several parties will doubtless hold their conventions here, as we have a fine hall, good accommodations, and the reputation of being a civil, obliging and affable people. So come along, gentlemen, of all parties, and be sure to nominate the right men.

The supporters of Hon. N. P. Banks for Governor of the Commonwealth, hold their convention at the Central House Hall, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The American convention will be held in Lyceum Hall, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Democratic convention is to be held on the day following, Thursday 22d, inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., in Lyceum Hall, J. P. Converse, Esq., Chairman.

Burglaries.

We have in this town, for several months past, enjoyed an immunity from depredations of this nature, but they are at last come upon us, as they did upon South Reading and other towns in the neighborhood, and we must now look out for them. On Monday night Mr. G. R. Gage's work room, adjoining the Baptist vestry, was entered through a back window, and about forty dollars' worth of clothing carried off. The thieves also scattered a quantity of children's clothing over the yard in the rear of the church. On Tuesday night the pump factory of Mr. J. M. Ash was broken into, and five metal pumps and a quantity of lead pipe taken therefrom. The whole worth about one hundred dollars. This is a heavy loss for a man who has been laid on his bed with a severe illness for the greater part of the last year. The pumps stolen from Mr. Ash are of a new pattern, only a small number of which have been manufactured, and are therefore easy of detection. If they should chance to fall under the observation of an honest man, we trust he will give information immediately.

The probability is that these burglars do not belong to Woburn; but that they have been here and surveyed the field which they intend to operate upon, and have now commenced their depredations. Our citizens will do well to keep a sharp look out for them. A good watch dog and a Colt's revolver well charged, with nerve to use it promptly, are, in addition to the usual precautions, about the best protectives one can have against villains of this stamp.

Fire.—The Old Lawrence House.

Between four and five o'clock on Wednesday morning, the old Lawrence house on the corner of Canal and Main streets, took fire, and was entirely consumed. This old building dates its erection far back into revolutionary times. We have endeavored to obtain its history, which would doubtless be almost as interesting as that of the old "Hart" house at South Reading, from the pen of our gifted correspondent "E." published in last week's Journal, but have not yet succeeded in procuring reliable information concerning it. Any of our readers who may have the means of furnishing the particulars of its early history will confer a favor on the public by handing them to us for publication. We learn that it was once used for a military barracks, and was for a number of years afterwards occupied by the two brothers Lawrence, one of whom was a descendant of the Orthodox church. But the "oldest inhabitant" cannot fix the date of its erection. We are unwilling to allow this relic of an age long faded from the memory of living men to pass away without recording its history. Will not somebody furnish us with it?

THE WOBURN BANK. following the example of its larger brethren, has suspended specie payments. The business of the Bank will of course go on as usual, and its customers will be furnished with as much small specie as they may require for making change.

TO BE DISAPPOINTED.—Somebody is to be bitterly disappointed, on the results of the election, three weeks hence. —*Newburyport Herald.*

True, O sapient Herald! Did you ever see or hear of an election that didn't disappoint a host of "somebodies?" Can't you tell us which of three contestants in the race for the fat spoils of office will come in ahead? As your profound wisdom has led you to the conclusion that "somebody is to be disappointed"—miserable discovery—surely this simple question will not be a puzzle. We can't afford to wait till after the 2d of November for an answer.

RESIGNATION OF THE PASTORAL OFFICE.—We learn that Rev. Joseph Tucker, pastor of the First Baptist Church in this town, tendered to his church the resignation of his office, on Sunday last, to take effect on the first of January next. The cause assigned by him is the state of his health. Should Mr. Tucker leave Woburn, he will carry with him the heartfelt sympathies of a large circle of friends, not only from among his own people, but from the community generally. We wish him a speedy restoration to health, and a new field of usefulness.

THE RICHMOND LIGHT GUARD will accept our thanks for complimentary tickets to their concert. We thank Capt. Wiley and his gallant corps for remembering us, although the tickets came too late to be serviceable, having reached us at seven o'clock on the evening of the concert.

We learn that the R. L. G. on this occasion had a most excellent, agreeable and successful parade and entertainment. They partook of a collation at the residence of Wm. R. Perkins, Esq., of Reading, and an excellent supper at their armory in So. Reading, prepared in good style by a citizen of the town.

"THE PROPPELLER."—We have received the first number of a spicy little sheet bearing the above title, and published by that indomitable genius, Propeller Davis, at 142 Washington street, Boston. It has a large gratuitous circulation, is well got up, and must be an excellent advertising medium. We cordially wish Propeller unbounded success in his new undertaking.

The Yam.

Many of our citizens have doubtless seen a specimen of the Yam, raised the present year by P. L. Converse Esq., of this town. The peculiar interest attached to this plant at the present time, as a substitute for the common potato, will render a brief account of it acceptable to our readers.

The yam belongs to the Natural Order Dioscoreaceae. The genus, Dioscorea, includes several species, native, with one exception, we believe, to tropical climates. The *D. ellisii* is found growing common in the Middle and Southern States, but is not the kind used for food. The *D. sativa*, or an improved variety of this, the *D. aculeata*, is universally cultivated in the East and West Indies, in Africa and in the islands of the Pacific. In Louisiana the *D. alata* is cultivated, and often weighs as much as 35 lbs. Another species, called the Chinese Yam, *D. batatas*, is cultivated in China, France, and sparingly in this country. The roots, or tubers, vary in length and thickness according to the nature of the soil, as to lightness and depth. The maximum diameter is about two inches; the weight varies from half a pound to three pounds; and the length sometimes three feet. The usual length is from fifteen to twenty inches.

The cultivation of the yam is very easy and simple. The tubers can be planted whole, or cut into pieces as is often done with potatoes. At the South they are planted in March and harvested in November. It requires no top dressing and no cultivation, except to eradicate the weeds. An acre will sometimes produce from ten to fifteen tons. The root is of a delicate flavor, much like that of a fine kidney potato—and very nutritious. It is prepared for the table by roasting or boiling.

There are farms in Woburn and Burlington where this plant would do well. The deep bottom lands in Burlington on the farms of Arden Reed and Charles Caldwell, would be just the place for a large and excellent growth. It is to be hoped that some of our enterprising farmers will give the yam a trial. If it is to prove a full substitute for the potato, an invaluable article of diet, but exceedingly prone to decay, it will be a blessing indeed.

The Trial of Engines.

To-day will be one of excitement among the Firemen of Woburn, Stoneham and vicinity, as the great trial between the "Niagara" and the "General Worth" is to come off at half-past one o'clock, at East Woburn. Whichever beats, we hope the trial will be fairly and honestly conducted, and terminate in good feeling between the companies immediately concerned, and others interested in their success. The Niagara was built by Howard & Davis, the General Worth by Hummell. They are both rated as first class engines, and this trial will in a measure help to decide the claims of superiority set up by both.

We look forward to an interesting time, and hope that it will pass off pleasantly; that the victors will not be too much elated by their success, nor the beaten company feel very bad over their defeat.

New Publications.

GREENLEAF'S NEW PRIMARY ARITHMETIC. This little Arithmetic has recently been introduced into several of our primary schools. It is published by R. S. Davis & Co., Boston; is neatly printed and well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. We suppose all arithmetics must of necessity be something alike, but this one bears a remarkable similarity to "Emerson's First Part," which has hitherto been in use in our schools.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the American reprint of Blackwood for August.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for November is a noble number. It is well filled throughout with matter that is rich, rare and popular.

The appearance and contents of **PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE** for November is a great improvement over the last two or three numbers.

GODEY for next month is unsurpassed by any number of the year. Its numerous and well-executed illustrations must be invaluable to its lady patrons.

LIGHTING THE STREETS.—A correspondent in this week's paper calls attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which the streets are lighted. The street lights, in order to be serviceable to the public, should be kept burning at least an hour or two after the lights are out in our stores and dwellings. Twelve o'clock is early enough to extinguish any of them, and it would be well if the one on the corner of the common was kept burning until daylight dispels the darkness, both as an accommodation to travellers and a protection against thieves and burglars.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The half-past six evening train from Boston to Woburn, on Thursday evening, ran over a laboring man, near the draw bridge, cutting off one foot, just above the ankle. He was removed to the hospital.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The first exhibition of the Mass. Board of Agriculture will be held at Boston, on October 29th, 31st, and 1st Nov. Our thanks are due to Hon. Charles L. Flint, Secretary of the Board, for complimentary tickets to the Exhibition.

RARE CHANCE TO CLOTHE THE LITTLE ONES. Mrs. Cutter is selling out her large stock of Children's Clothing, with the intention of closing up her present business, at "prices less than first cost." Give her an early call.

UNDER GARMENTS.—Friend Woodbury advertises a fine assortment of under garments. Most comfortably feeling things in cold weather. He sells them low.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS as a remedy for Dyspepsia. No one who has seen the effect of Holloway's Pills in cases of Dyspepsia, can believe for a moment that this depressing and dangerous disease is incurable. The patient who has suffered from it for years, whose strength, appetite and cheerfulness, seem utterly gone; whose life is a burden, and who has long ceased to hope for relief, may be radically cured by a course of this powerful, stomachic and mild aperient. Hundred of instances of this kind are on record.

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

MR. EDITOR:—It was a source of great satisfaction to many of our citizens when the town voted, last spring, to have a certain number of lamp posts put up. The convenience and protection of the public most clearly demanded it. But expectation thus far has not been realized. We have been wondering why the light is cut off at so early an hour, and the only reason we can imagine is, that a few feet of gas may thereby be saved. If such is the fact, we think that somebody is acting on the penny wise and pound foolish system, and that they will find their policy, in the end, a mistaken one. It will suit those well enough who care nothing at all about the matter, farther than to be freed from any expense that may arise. It is pleasant to walk home from meetings, from lectures, from the social party, and from the labors of the evening at an early hour, over a broad, well lighted sidewalk. But it is none the less pleasant to drive home at a late hour—when the moon and stars have hid themselves behind the thick clouds, and the storm is pouring down, and find the street lamps cheerfully shining. The street lamp posts were never designed as a meeting place for loungers, where they could observe every passer by, and throw out the low jest and ill timed remark. Street lamps are intended, as a convenience, to light our citizens home, whether they return early or late, and if they are to be extinguished by half past nine, or ten o'clock, that convenience, so far as a large portion of the community is concerned, is not answered. The expense at first will prove to be but a mere trifle—one cent, possibly on every thousand dollars of property in town. Let us, then, have our streets lighted during most if not all the night. They will then be a protection to our property, as well as a convenience in our walks. Men whose deeds are performed in darkness will stand aloof from the full light of the street lamp. If the matter of lighting the streets is to be a popular thing, it must be done in a manner fully to meet the public convenience. This, and nothing short of this, will answer. I hope that somebody—those in whose care the matter rests—will take the subject into consideration, and enquire whether everything is exactly right.

CITIZEN.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Davenport Boys.

Boston, Oct. 15, 1857.

MY DEAR JOURNAL:—In this age of mystery, curiosity and speculation, matters of the very smallest moment lay strong claim on our attention; and much more do matters of so weighty a character as those that have reference to man in a future state of existence, invite and demand an investigation from every candid and sober-minded man. Your readers are of course not ignorant of the fact that within a few weeks past we have had in the good city of Boston some most wonderful transactions, said to be of spiritual origin, and accomplished through the mediumship of the Davenport boys.

Of the source of these manifestations, I have nothing to say. It is claimed to be spiritual, and I am free to confess that any other explanation only serves to wrap the thing in a still deeper mystery. I only wish to speak, with your permission, of what occurred in presence of myself and a dozen other gentlemen, one night during the present week.

The room in which the manifestations took place, something over thirty feet in length, having folding doors in the centre. At one end of the room is a box eight feet in length, four feet wide, and the same in height. A broad seat is fitted at each end and on the side, and there are three doors in front, so that the whole broad side of the box can be exposed.

Mr. Dana, who has charge of the boys, invited the company present to examine the box with the closest scrutiny, in order to satisfy themselves there were no trap-doors or other means of ingress or exit. Two-thirds of the company present were skeptical, and left nothing overlooked, and having declared themselves satisfied that no one could get in to the box or out of it, save through the doors in front, the boys were placed inside.

At each end, and the light immediately extinguished. The presiding genius of the place, John King, then spoke through a trumpet, desiring in thunder tones, that the company should join hands. In about two minutes after this, a light was called for, and the skeptics invited to look into the box. I have seen some knots tied, and have tied not a few myself, but never saw any human beings so tied up as were these boys. Ropes passed over their bodies, arms and legs, in every direction; their hands being made fast behind and the cords passing therefrom through the seat on which they sat, and double knotted underneath, connecting with the cords that bound their legs. A piece of tin, about three inches long and two inches wide, was fitted over the mouth of each boy so tightly they could not articulate a word.

The company being satisfied that the mediums could not by any possibility move either hand or foot, the lights were again blown out. The instruments placed in the box were a ball, two tamborines, a drum, a guitar and violin. There was also a tin trumpet, made like an ordinary fish-horn. On the instant the lights were out, the bell was rung violently, the drum and tamborines beat with great force, while in the midst of it all, could be heard the violin and guitar tuning up. In two or three minutes the concert commenced, all the instruments being played on in perfect time and at the same moment. In a few moments the light was again called for. The boys were seated as before; not a cord had been altered or changed, or a knot unloosed. The lights being again extinguished, the music began as before, but with increased violence. One of the doors was unbolts and flew open, and some of the instruments came out into the room, being played on all the time. At every interval the presiding spirit spoke through the trumpet, giving the necessary directions how to proceed, or addressing a good word or two to some one in the room. No sooner had he ceased speaking than a light was called for, and the boys found muzzled and bound as before.

At the conclusion of the concert, it was requested that the spirits should unloose one of the boys and leave the other for any one present to release, who might feel skeptical, and this was accordingly done. One of the boys was untied in about one minute. One of the company, the greatest skeptic of the party, was then invited to untie the other, but after working nearly ten minutes, until the sweat rolled off him in a stream, he gave up the job, not having succeeded in half releasing the boy.

One gentleman present, who was a violinist, carefully examined the ends of the boys' fingers, but could not discover the least impress of the string.

Of the source of these manifestations, as I before remarked, I can say nothing; but that I did, and that a dozen other clear-headed men, skeptical on spiritualism and hostile to it, did hear five instruments played on in a manner to satisfy myself and them that there was no human agency in the matter, is beyond doubt. I can only advise those who are doubtful, to examine for themselves. The boys leave town on Friday, and will commence holding circles in Lowell on Monday next. They intend returning to Boston again in a few weeks, so that those who have not witnessed the truly wonderful manifestations given through them will have an opportunity so to do.

A. B. N.

READING.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

Well, Friend Pippy, here I am, seated at my table, with pen, ink, and plenty of paper before me, all ready for action. But what shall I say? what can I say? and in these perilous times what is there to say but "hard times?" This, everybody is saying; it is not only the theme of men, but of women and children. It used to be said that "Hard Times comes knocking at the door;" but this no longer remains true; it has ceased to knock, but ruthlessly enters upon our quietude, compelling one and all to surrender themselves (though unwilling) captives to its sway, while it has led some through dark and mysterious pathways, and at last pitched them headlong into bankruptcy, thus obliging our banks to throw them their *suppers* to help them out, as they very gallantly did last Wednesday.

I am glad, Mr. Pippy, to see that these hard times do not affect your Journal, except to make it better. Its new dress is very neat and becoming, and the paper throughout speaks well for the taste of its proprietor; and I do not need an appreciating public will fully compensate you for your trouble by swelling your subscription list to its largest dimensions.

Our farmers are at present very busy harvesting. The corn crop is large, and the husking of it affords many pleasant entertainments for our people, for we hear all over the town of husking parties and the like, one of which your humble servant had the pleasure of attending (I would mention the name of the host, but he being a little timid about having his name appear in print desires me not to); it was carried on in the good old-fashioned style. We husked nearly two hundred bushels, and if the lad and lassies didn't scamper when a red ear was found, then my name isn't what it is. After finishing our task we repaired to the house, where we found our host and hostess had prepared and set a table with all the delicious viands of the season—such as baked beans, puddings, pumpkin, squash and apple pies, cakes, cider, etc., etc., which were enough to do a fellow's heart good to look at, to say nothing about the eating, and they were well tested—for such a hungry set can scarcely be found except at a husking. At a late hour all left for home, but I dare not say all went straight home, for whoever heard of such a thing where there are ladies and a pleasant mood to talk about?

The potato riot is not as bad as was anticipated, and there will be a plenty for all. Apples are quite plenty, and most of our farmers are happily disappointed in finding them so abundant, as they generally believed they would be scarce.

The Bethesda church is now being painted a beautiful stone color, by Mr. Roberts of Boston. The friends of singing are busy, and are, I understand, trying to get up a Glee Club, in addition to the two singing schools to be kept by Mr. Frost of Boston, an able and efficient teacher.

The concert which was to be given in the Baptist church Wednesday by the choir, was for some reason postponed for one week. The Richmond Light Guards, of South Reading, paraded our streets on Wednesday, accompanied by the Germania Band of Boston, which discoursed excellent music. They are a fine looking company, and all lovers of military display must have been highly pleased with the way they acquitted themselves. Before returning home they partook of a collation at the house of W. Perkins, Esq.

The Baptist and Bethesda Sabbath schools held a union concert last Sabbath at the house of the former, at which Mr. Hersey, agent for the American Bible Society, made some excellent remarks. He seems all bound up in his work, and I doubt not is doing a great deal of good for our people. The correspondent on agents had better call a meeting of his society, and gain redress for the wrongs he speaks of. It is a good thing, I think, that we have got at least one minister in town who has a head of his own, and will do what he thinks his duty, without asking A B and C if he may.

St. Clair.

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One gentleman present, who was a violinist, carefully examined the ends of the boys' fingers, but could not discover the least impress of the string.

Of the source of these manifestations, as I before remarked, I can say nothing; but that I did, and that a dozen other clear-headed men, skeptical on spiritualism and hostile to it, did hear five instruments played on in a manner to satisfy myself and them that there was no human agency in the matter, is beyond doubt. I can only advise those who are doubtful, to examine for themselves. The boys leave town on Friday, and will commence holding circles in Lowell on Monday next. They intend returning to Boston again in a few weeks, so that those who have not witnessed the truly wonderful manifestations given through them will have an opportunity so to do.

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th Reading Advertisements

**SOUTH READING
Y GOODS STORE!**

New Spring Goods.

FRANCIS F. WADE

has just received and orders to his friends and customers, the choicest and best selected stock of **SPRING GOODS** to be found in the country.

BEELS, LIENS, LINEN SHEETING
 SLEIGHING, DAMASKS, DAMASK
 CLOTH, NAPLES, DOYLES, —
 TOWELS, CROCHES, BROAD
 CLOTHS, SATINS, DRILL-
 INGS, DE LAINES,
 CASIMIERES, CAL-
 ICOES, GING-
 HAMS, PLAID
 BARAGES,
 Muslins, Black Silks, Shavels,
 et, White Goods, Handkerchiefs,
 Alpaca, Modanas, Furniture
 Patches & Curtain Patches,
 Crashes, Diaper, Lin-
 en, and Muslin.

and a good assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
We invite particular attention to the Stock of
Halteries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts, Mitts, Ribbons, Fringes, Trim-
mings and Buttons, Plain & Plaid

and Figured Cambrics, Mar-
seilles, Nainsook, India
Linen, Bishop and
Cardinal Lawns.

WE A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
PAPER HANGINGS!
Consisting of
in English and French

CHARLES E. LOCKE,
Dyeing and Apothecary,
125 North Third Street, South Reading.
Not bought out by the Drug and Apothecary base
firmly carried on by Dr. J. W. NORTON, who has
the stock to the store recently occupied by
Knapples. In addition to the former stock
now carrying a fresh stock of

Pat Medicines.—C. E. J. will keep constantly all the best Patent Medicines of the day; and assortment of Perfumery, Cooking Extracts, Air Dyes, Confectionery, and an endless number.

Lancaster Quilts.
received, a few cases of Lancaster Quilts, a very low price of \$1.25 for 10-4 and \$1.50
Also, new styles of Prints, &c., &c.
EDWARD MANSFIELD.
street, South Reading, Feb. 12, 1857.

ES. O. BOWWELL, Real Estate Broker
removed his Office to a room adjoining Mr.
Trick House, on Main street, where he will be
wait upon all those who wish to buy or sell
te, Hire or Let Houses, or any other kind of
has on hand 1,000 House Lots, varying in price

§ 600, 50 Houses and Farms, varying in price to \$5,000. A number of Lots of Land for building a house. A number of Lots of meadow land for mowing. I will endeavor to make my office a reliable place of information for those who wish to trade in Real Estate. I spend a portion of my time in writing Deeds, Leases, Licenses, and any other kind of legal instrument required, and will issue all kinds of Writs, Criminal Complaints, and all legal papers given on all legal questions under the direct instruction of counsel.

See open day and evening.
Reading, Aug. 29, 30, 31, 1877.

T INDIA GOODS.
—AND—
GROCERIES!
DANIEL NORCROSS
has recently commenced business in his old stand

ly. He is weekly receiving new additions to and will supply families with their Groceries at the lowest prices.

JAMES F. WOODWARD,
MANUFACTURER OF
and **Horness** **Makers**

ON STREET, (near the B. & M. Depot,)
SOUTH READING.
Blades of every description made to order.
guine, unless J. F. W. is stamped on the round
nov. 25 11

subscriber has made arrangements to keep
a good assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, a
rich for fall wear he has already received.
of any pattern or color, made to order at short
E. MANSFIELD.
ling, Sept. 10 **Main St.**

A. C. COGSWELL,
ORGEON DENTIST,
(Sign of the golden Tooth.)

an absence of several weeks through the
h. Provinces, is now ready to resume his busi-
C. has been located in South Reading for
gteen months, and has received a good share
stronage, and trusts he has given entire satis-
is still prepared to insert

PIVOT TEETH
as to correspond with natural ones.
as and diseased Teeth extracted or filled with
Ver.

ALL AND WINTER

Y GOODS!
SUBSCRIBER has just received an assortment
best styles of
RESS GOODS,
and Winter use, including

ETS. VALENCIAS, DELAINES,
&c. &c. LADIES' CLOAKS,
&c. &c.
Connected with the same is a VARIETY
of
CERAMICWARE, Paper Hangings.

ILS, STATIONERY, &C.
which the attention of purchasers is invited.
EDWARD MANSFIELD.
South Reading, Sept. 25, '57.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
Partnership heretofore existing under the
of Bailey & Church is this day dissolved by
assent. All bills against the firm will be set-
tled business carried on as usual, under the
LEONARD BAILEY, Winchester.

Middlesex Journal.

JOHN J. PIPPI,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Office—Main Street, Woburn, entrance at
the Woburn Book Store.

TERMS.
Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and any
person wishing his paper discontinued, must give notice
thereof at the expiration of the term, whether previous
notice has been given or not.

Rates of Advertising:
One square, (fourteen lines) one insertion \$1.00; each
subsequent insertion 50 cents. Half a square, (seven
lines) one insertion, 50 cents; each subsequent insertion
25 cents. One square per year \$12.00; six months,
\$7.00; three months, \$4.00. Half a square per year,
\$6.00; three months, \$3.50; one month, \$2.00. Less
than half a square charged as half a square. Special notices,
for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements, not
otherwise marked on the copy, will be inserted gratis.
Advertisements payable quarterly. Yearly ad-
vertisements payable in advance.

Agents.
NORTH WOBURN—Messrs. Nichols, Wicks & Co.
EAST WOBURN—Messrs. Nichols, Wicks & Co.
STONEHAM—Mr. E. T. WHITTELL.
READING—Mr. E. T. WHITTELL.
SOUTH READING—Dr. J. B. MASSIE.
WINCHESTER—Mr. J. B. MASSIE.

BOSTON AND LOWELL
AND NASHUA AND LOWELL R. R.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1857,
trains run as follows:
Nashua, Woburn, Manchester, Concord and Upper
Rutland, 7:30 a.m., 12 m., 5 p.m.
For Lowell at 7:30, 10 a.m., 12 m., 5:30, 6:30, 7 p.m.
For Billerica, Wilmington, and Woburn at 7:30, 10 a.m.,
12 m., 5:30, 6:30, 7 p.m.
For Woburn Centre at 7:15, 11:30 a.m., 5:30, 6:30,
8:15 p.m.
For Medford and Winchester, 7:15, 10, 11:30 a.m.,
2:30, 3, 5, 15, 6:30, 8:15 p.m.
Sundays at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
INWARD TRAINS.
Leave Woburn at 6:15, 10:50 a.m., 3:30 p.m.
Nashua at 7:30, 10:50 a.m., 3:30 p.m.
Lowell at 7:30, 9:30 a.m., 12:10, 2:15, 5:30 p.m.
Woburn Centre at 6, 7, 9 a.m., 1:15, 4:45,
7:15 p.m.
Stone Brook train leave Lowell at 7:15 a.m., 4:45, 5 p.m.,
12:45, 5:45.
J. B. WINSLOW
Super. B. & L. R. R. Co.

CONVERSE & CO.,
WOBURN AND BOSTON
RAIL ROAD EXPRESS.
3 Trips Daily.

OFFICES: 10 Court Square, Boston.
Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed.
Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes,
drafts, bills, &c.

PERSONS'
WOBURN & BOSTON EXPRESS.
WILL leave Woburn daily at 8 o'clock a.m., and
Boston at 2 o'clock p.m. Offices in Woburn at
E. T. WHITTELL and Wm. Woodbury's stores.
In connection with the above the subscriber will run
an Express from East Woburn on Monday's, Wed-
nesday's and Friday's, at one hour. Offices in East
Woburn at stores of W. B. East and H. Ramsdell.
Office in Boston at 21 E. Exchange, Court Square
and 40 North Market Street.
All orders for goods, packages, &c., punctually attend-
ed to.
April 7, 1855.—LY. A. A. PERSONS.

Dr. C. T. LANG,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.
Office, corner of Main and Walnut streets, Woburn.
All necessary operations on the teeth performed at
this office in the most skillful manner. Special at-
tention given to the extraction of teeth, either for the
purpose of extracting teeth without pain.
Woburn, Sept. 12—6m.

A. E. THOMPSON,
DEALER IN AMERICAN & FOREIGN
DRY GOODS,
West India Goods, Flour & Grain,
CROCKERY & HARDWARE,
Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.
No. 3, Wade's Block, Woburn.

D. TILLSON & SON,
SLATERS,
AND DEALERS IN—
VERMONT ROOFING SLATE,
From their Quarries, at Fairhaven, Vermont.
No. 109 Friend St., Boston.
Orders from abroad promptly attended to—2c

N. WYMAN,
—DEALER IN—
English, French and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 11, WADE'S BLOCK, WOBURN.

BENJ. W. CONANT,
Druggist and Apothecary
Nos. 5 and 6 Wade's Block,
WOBURN, MASS.
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.
Physician's prescriptions carefully prepared. Medi-
cine delivered at all hours of the night.

Wm. M. WESTON,
Watch-maker & Jeweller,
No. 8 Main Street, Woburn.
Fine Watch repairing done by experienced workmen,
and jewelry of all kinds neatly repaired.
Watches, Clocks, Plate, a general assortment of Jewel-
ry, Musical Instruments, &c., always on hand.

JOHN G. COLE,
PAINTING AND GLAZING,
Painting, Glazing, and Coloring done in
the best manner. Also, Glazing and Marbling
Sashes and Windows, of every description, furnished
Paints, Oils and Glass, of the best quality.
Shop, first building south of the Branch Railroad de-
pot, Main St., WOBURN. Feb 14—1f

BRIGHAM & GILCREAST,
PAINTERS.
PAINTING, GLAZING, GRADING, PAPER
HANGING, &c., done in the best
style, at short notice and at
reasonable prices.
UNION STREET, WOBURN.
Opposite JAMES' BLACKSMITH SHOP.
S. T. BRIGHAM, J. GILCREAST.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
of every variety,
34 Kilby Street, — Boston,
GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing ap-
paratus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail
road fare, and Coal scales set in any part of the coun-
try.
may 9—1y.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

WOBURN
SOUTH-READING STONEHAM OUR LOCAL INTERESTS READING & WINCHESTER.

Vol. VII.: No. 3. WOBURN: OCTOBER 24, 1857. FOUR CENTS PER COPY.

William Winn,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.
All orders left at this Office, will be promptly attend-
ed to.

Harris Johnson,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.
All orders left at this Office, will be promptly attend-
ed to.

Samuel Tidd,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
STONEHAM, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.
Agents for the HOLYOKE, SOUTH READING and
EAGLE Fire Ins. Companies.
Stoneham, Jan. 25, 1857.

W. D. Radford,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.
Jan 30th

T. W. Page,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
WOBURN, MASS.

[Sales every Saturday evening.]
New and Second Hand Furniture at
Private Sale and at Auction.

Sales of Real Estate, and articles of Furniture and all
Personal Property promptly attended to, on reasonable
terms.
State House—Corner of Main street and Oakley Court,
April 28, '55. H

HAT MANUFACTORY.
W. A. Haslam,
PRACTICAL HATTER,

INVITES the attention of the inhabitants of Woburn
and vicinity to his stock of
Hats & Caps.

of his own manufacture, and hopes by good attention to
business, to give perfect satisfaction to all who may call
upon him.
Single hats made at short notice. Those persons who
find it difficult to get a hat to fit the head, can have one
made by leaving their measures, which will be as good as
wear as any old one.
Old hats renovated in good style, from 25 to 50
cents each.

S. Cutter,
MAGNETIC & CLAIRVOYANT
PHYSICIAN,
No. 221 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Cutter will be in Lowell, Wednesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday of each week.
Consultations, treated with marked success.
Dr. Cutter is assisted in his practice by Mrs. G.
W. Walker, a Clairvoyant and Healing Medium.

HASTINGS & WELLINGTON,
DEALERS IN
WOOD, COAL & BARK,
HAY, STRAW, LIME,
Beach Sand, Hair, Cement and Plaster.
Next to the Bay State Glass Co.'s Works,
Bridge Street, East Cambridge
Coal delivered at Winchester and Woburn on reason-
able terms.
CHARLES HASTINGS, JAMES E. WELLINGTON
May 19, 1855.—ly.

NOTICE!
G. D. Spence,
HAS taken a Shop in Flagg's building, where he in-
tends to carry on the
PANING BUSINESS,
in all its branches, such as House, Carriage and Sign
paning, &c., thorough and workmanlike manner, at
reasonable prices.
Removed to Shop in Parker's Wheel-
wright Shop.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Graining, Mar-
bling and Enameling, Main Street, corner Salem St.
Woburn

NEW STORE
—AND—
FASHIONABLE GOODS!
MRS. M. A. BUTLER, has removed to the
new and elegantly situated store one door west of
the Woburn Book Store, which she has had handsome-
ly fitted up expressly for her

MILLINERY BUSINESS.
She takes much pleasure in offering to the ladies of
Woburn and vicinity a NEW and FASHIONABLE
STOCK of
Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Embroideries,
Bonnets, Flowers, Caps, Hats, &c., &c.,
which will be sold at very moderate prices.
Particular attention given to bleaching, pressing and
altering Bonnets, in the most fashionable styles.
Woburn, April 25, '57.

CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING!
MRS. CUTTER
Would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn
and vicinity, that she has taken the store formerly oc-
cupied by John Fowler,
Corner of Main and Pleasant streets,
where she will keep a good assortment of
Children's Clothing & Furnishing
GOODS
of every desirable style and quality.
Such as Dresses, Pants, Waists, Hats and Caps, Mittens,
Boys' and Girls' Shoes, &c., &c.
A desirable assortment of
CLOTHS
Suitable for Children's wear.

Ladies' Whalebone Skirts, Corsets, Merino Vests, Cut-
ton and Silk Threads, Buttons, Trimmings, &c.
Particular attention paid to Cutting and Making Chil-
dren's Clothes.

Mrs. Cutter would also inform the Ladies that she
will give personal attention to Bleaching, Pressing
Visite and Dress Making, in all their branches. Good
fits warranted in all cases.
Woburn, July 15th, 1857.

Millinery and Dress Making.
MISS PARKHURST would be happy to ac-
commodate all those who will give her a call in
the Millinery line. Old Straw Bonnets made to look
as good as new, at short notice, and on reasonable
terms. Also, Dress, Cloth and Caps, making neatly
done. Residence at Dr. WELSH'S, Court street.
Woburn, Sept. 26, '57.—6m.

OCTOBER.—A Sonnet.
BY W. C. BRYANT.

Ay, thou art welcome, heaven's delicious
breath,
When woods begin to wear the crimson
leaf,
And suns grow meek, and the meek suns
grow brief,
And the year smiles as it draws near its death.

Wind of the sunny south! oh still delay
In the gay woods and in the golden air,
Like to a good old age released from care,
Journeying, in long serenity, away.
In such a bright, late quietude would that I
Might wear out life like thee, mid bowers
and brooks,
And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks,
And music of kind voices ever nigh!

And when my last sad twinkled in the glass,
Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

THE YOUNG QUEEN.
CHAPTER I.

"Ah, Mademoiselle, here comes old Zuba—
the fortune teller! She will tell you of your
future. Let it be a good prediction, mother
Zuba, for our young Queen!" and a band of
gaily-dressed young slave girls—one of whom
had uttered these words, drew their mistress,
a fair and graceful maiden of fifteen sum-
mers—toward an old and withered negress
who came slowly toward them over the green
sward.

It was in Martinique—that fair island
which lies like an emerald green upon the
bosom of the Caribbean; and the beautiful
girl who stood in her youth and beauty and
royal purity, among her group of indulged
daughters—"your young queen" as they had
rightly termed her, had been christened fif-
teen years before in the French Catholic
Church of St. Paterne, "Marie Françoise
Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie."

In after years she was hailed by an enthu-
siastic nation—while the pomp of banners
flaunted on the air of sunny France, "The
Empress Josephine!"

"Nonsense! you are foolish children—all
of you! So away. It is a silly whim!—
Mother Zuba, it is true that you can read the
future!" and the beautiful girl paused before
the old negress, a smile of incredulity wreath-
ing around her vermilion lips.

It was a novel and effective tableau—the
tall, symmetrical French girl, with a radiant
countenance, lustrous hair, and large, spiri-
tual eyes, standing before old Zuba, a venera-
ble slave woman, bent and infirm, habited in
a loose gray robe, and with a gay colored
Madras handkerchief wound into a turban
around her head—and the band of slave girls
of every shade of complexion, from the quad-
ron to others of the most chony blackness;
and over all, the shadows of a graceful
palm falling softly in that beautiful island
sunset.

"Is it true, good mother Zuba, that you
can tell my fortune, as my foolish girls here
say?" and Josephine dropped on her knees
and extended her little silky white hand.

"Tell me if I am to be rich and famous
and beloved!" she added, in a lower voice, a
quick, bright crimson rushing over her sweet
face.

The negress took the delicate hand in her
own chony one, and bent her aged head over
the rosy palm. Soft and fresh, and un-
stained as the rose leaf, it lay there; and two
laughing, dark blue eyes were upturned to
her own.

What a picture for a painter—Josephine
and the black Sybil!—the future Empress of
France and the slave woman of Martinique!

Scarcely had the negress' dim eyes rested on
the hand in her own, than she started,
stooped lower, and with her finger traced the
"life line" along the palm, then grew strangely
agitated, muttering to herself strange words.

"Go away, ma chere enfant," she said at
length, "go away! The future comes full
fast enough—you do not want to know it."
Care and trouble are for all—and greatness
and splendor cannot always bring happiness.
So back to the dance, Mademoiselle Jose-
phine.

"Nay, good Zuba!" exclaimed the girl—
"nay, I am not a child! and the dance wea-
ries me. Let me rest here, and tell my for-
tune, good mother, and my own hands shall
fashion you the gayest turban to-morrow."
Come, Zuba, as I to be famous, and rich,
and—"but this time Josephine Tascher's
lips did not utter the word that trembled up-
on them, for, glancing to the distant orange
groves that encircled the white mansion of
Madame Renaudin, where her girlhood had
been passed, she saw, pacing to and fro on
the terrace walk, her betrothed lover—the
Viscountess Alexander de Beauharnais.

The bright blush faded from her cheek—
her eyelids drooped, and an expression, half
pain, half pleasure, flitted over her face—it
raised her eyes again to the fortune teller.
Zuba, meanwhile, who had shrewdly de-
duced her own conclusions from this scene,
now bent anew over her young mistress's
hand. After remaining thus in silence for a
few minutes, she raised her head suddenly
with a strange gleam flashing in her old faded
eyes.

"You will wed soon—but the union will
not make you happy. When the man you
choose dies, there will be war and discord
and much trouble around you—and his death
will leave you a stranger in a strange land,
far from your beloved Martinique. But
other days, days of splendor, of brightness,
of greatness! So, it is a golden fortune for
ma chere mistress! Mademoiselle Josephine,

you will be queen of France!" and amid the
rippling waves of laughter which greeted her
assertion, the old negress humbly knelt be-
fore Josephine for a moment.

"Nay—do not laugh, silly girl," and her
eye darkened as she rose to her feet and
leaned heavily on her staff—"Old Zuba has
read fortunes for many, but never a blither
or fairer. You will one day be queen of
France!" and she authoritatively raised her
forefinger and shook it before her.

"But, good mother," said Josephine, re-
pressing her mirth at the strange and highly
improbable prediction, and assuming a look
of credence—"certainly, my fortune cannot
all be sunny and golden. No one's is. Tell
me of my dark days. Shall I always be
happy, Zuba?"

Again the negress bent over the out-
stretched palm, but this time gloomily; and
at length she dropped it, and gathered up her
stout staff as if about to depart.

"Sunshine is bright, but clouds will dark-
en it. Again there will be wars and civil
commotion. And man is fickle as the wind,
and ambition is stronger than love—aye,
stronger than life! You will die a mighty
queen! but seek to know no further—some
happy years are yours—enjoy them while
you may, and think not too much of the dark-
ening sunset. May the Virgin Mary bless
you, my dear mademoiselle Josephine!" and
for a moment resting her aged hands, as in
blessing, on the graceful head of the maid-
en, the fortune teller of Martinique leaned heav-
ily on her staff and went on her way.

And though Josephine Tascher's dark eyes
swam in tears, and she looked after the ter-
race walk where the Viscountess Alexander
de Beauharnais paced to and fro, while that
singular expression of disquiet came over her
beautiful face—yet a half hour after found
her in presence of her aunt, Madame Renau-
din, recounting the old fortune teller's prophe-
cy amid bursts of girlish laughter, while the
Viscountess listened with admiration as the
laughing recital fell from the crimson lips of
his betrothed girl-ride.

But that evening, while the silvery moon
stood high and fair above the tall palm-trees
forests, the slave girls sat at their cabin doors
and in the shadows wore a fair future to
their beloved young mistress—a future redol-
ent of renown and splendor—when the title
they had bestowed upon her should be hers
by right, and Josephine Tascher should be
greeted "The Young Queen!"

CHAPTER II.
Martinique sleeps quietly upon the bosom
of the blue Caribbean—the slave girls dis-
port themselves in the dance or listen to the
aged Sybil who hobbles off to St. Pierre to
dole out their future—months have come and
gone, but the French girl's feet press the soil
no more! Josephine Tascher has trod the
motherland of her parents; her lustrous eyes
rove abroad over the sunny sea and the vine-
yards of France—sea or vineyard, she cares
not which, so her aunt, Madame Renaudin,
does not insist on her immediate marriage to
the Viscountess de Beauharnais.

Daily, Madame Renaudin sits in her elegant
salon at Fontainebleau and consults with the
impatient lover who eagerly awaits the day
which brings him so fair a bride—chafing
meanwhile, at her manifest reluctance.

"It is but a girl's whim, Viscountess," said
the polite Madame Renaudin—bent upon the
accomplishment of the match between her
niece and the noble young Captain in the
French army—"You must remember that
Josephine is but a child of scarce fifteen sum-
mers—you are twice her age, and should
have charity for her caprices. Here, in
France, all is new and strange to a girl
brought up in distant Martinique; and it is
but natural that these things should distract
her attention."

"But if Josephine really loved me!" began
De Beauharnais.

"Hush! you are a very pagan!" falter-
ingly interposed Madame—"If! Why, my
dear Count, you are getting to be a monster
of jealousy. What's no such word as 'if,' in
the case. There though the girl insists upon
on taking up her abode at the convent of
Pantheon? It is but a whim, I assure
you; and I give you my word of honor
that, in three months, Josephine shall be sa-
luted 'Le Vicountess de Beauharnais.'"

"Madame is a second Minerva. Her teach-
ings have inspired me with new hope. I will
believe them the true oracles of wisdom!"
and the French Captain gallantly lifted her
hand to his lips.

But neither the noble Viscountess or Mad-
ame Renaudin knew what, in reality, had
conspired to delay the marriage, and awaken
fresh objections to it in the betrothed bride's
mind.

Already had there been a brief golden ro-
mance in Josephine Tascher's youthtime. At
Martinique had long been domiciled a noble
English family, who had fled their native
land in consequence of the rebellion of '45;
and had taken up their residence at St.
Pierre in close proximity to the country
house of M. and Madame Renaudin, in whose
family their niece, Josephine, had been adopt-
ed and domesticated since early childhood.

And this noble family boasts a noble scion
—a fair-haired, blue-eyed English boy, two
years the young girl's senior, and the "dear
William" of her girlish love. Innumerable
were their protestations of eternal love and
fidelity—"there was no end of trees knife-
graven with their intertwined initials," said
one historian,—"and the soft summer skies
and brilliant West Indian starlight never wit-
nessed a more fervent betrothal than the gal-
lant English lad's and the tender-hearted
Creole maid's."

But ah! when was fate ever kind to those
most in need of her charities? Is it not ever
thus, that dark Atropos cuts the glittering
filaments which, woven up warp and woof
into a splendid tissue, constitute the daintiest
love dreams of our youth?

So was it for Josephine. Changes in the
government of England had reversed the
plan of exile—and William's father bore his
family away from sunny Martinique back to
his own land; and henceforth—though pros-
trations of eternal faith were exchanged in
the orange groves where they parted—the
West-Indian island was untrodden by the
beautiful English boy—and Josephine Tascher
waited long and wearily for his coming.

When Madame Renaudin first proposed to
break the gallant Viscountess's offer of mar-
riage to her young niece, no thought of this
early romance, which had been party to
and had not forbidden, intruded on her mind;
but when Josephine declared her intention to
wait and wed only her "dear William," then
the good aunt was sore perplexed for a mo-
ment—then wisely resolved not to force the
measure, but adroitly gave full apparent
scope to the young girl's sentimentality—the
gallant French Captain, meantime, paying
most polished and courtly attentions to the
petted Josephine.

The result was precisely what the politic
Madame Renaudin foresaw. Confused, and
most likely mistaking her own feelings of
friendship for the elegant Viscountess for
warmer sentiments—the Creole maiden hesi-
tated and did not forbid him; and two
months more saw her an affianced bride, and
the happy French officer on the point of em-
barcation for France, whither it was ar-
ranged, Josephine and her aunt should follow
for the solemnization of the marriage.

And now they, too, were in France; but
Josephine held aloof from the fulfillment of
her faith, much to the discomfiture of De
Beauharnais! She had even insisted upon a
strange freak—no less than entering a con-
vent at Pantheon for a brief season—
Strange caprices these, to the impatient lover.

But, had De Beauharnais sat down at the
table d'hôte at Marseilles on the first day
when the newly-arrived travelling party
made that port—had he seen the tall, manly
English lad of seventeen, who sat over op-
posite Josephine, and started, and bowed pol-
itely when their eyes met, and then came to
hake her by the hand afterward, while she
exclaimed delightedly, "my dear William!"
—had either of them remembered gone
down that day to dinner, instead of suf-
fering "stupid headaches" to confine them
to their room while their niece went down
with her governess—or had "dear William"
found an opportunity to escape from his se-
verely frowning tutor long enough for a con-
versation with "this little Josephine"—then,
who knows what romantic event might have
traced its origin to that day's chance meeting
at Marseilles?

"I will call at your rooms. I know Mad-
ame Renaudin cannot refuse me!" whispered
William, as the careful traveller patronized
her charge past the group in the door of the
dining hall; but fate interposed. Madame,
suddenly cured of her headache, declared her
intention of proceeding toward Fontainebleau
that night, and Josephine had barely an op-
portunity to write on a slip of paper—"I am
going—but come to me at the Convent at
Pantheon. I will there await my dear
William!"

Whether the "dear William" ever received
this missive, which she dispatched him by a
hotel servant, our historian does not chroni-
cle; but certain it is, that he did not seek
her at the convent; and, after much impor-
tunity on the part of her aunt and lover, Jo-
sephine Tascher consented to go on to Paris,
where they took place the solemnization of her
marriage.

CHAPTER III.
Four years went by—and how had they
passed to the young wife, Madame de Beau-
harnais?

It is not probable that, in those days, the
prophecy uttered in her native island home
made any great impression on her mind. But
too happy in her pleasant home, and the af-
fection of the two children, Hortense and
Eugene, born to her within that period, and
calmly happy in the cherishing affection
which had sprung up in her heart for her
husband, the old Sybil's prophecy of unhap-
piness in her marital relations seemed des-
tined to remain unfulfilled.

But afterward, when, through the artful
intrigues of the unprincipled women who had
invaded De Beauharnais into their toils, he
was made to suspect his wife, and applied to
the court of France for a divorce—then, in-
jured and innocent, she reverted in thought
to the prediction.

But Beauharnais was not triumphant;
Josephine went forth unscathed. Marie An-
toinette one day took her by the hand, con-
gratulating her upon her triumph, and encir-
cling her neck with her own necklace of royal
gems—prescience of her future greatness.

If Marie Antoinette had only foreseen, that
day, when those two amiable women stood
conversing in the garden at Versailles, that
her successor stood before her! Illustrious
encounter!

Time passed, and calm and sunshine came
again for Madame Beauharnais. The vis-
countess, shamed into an acknowledgment of
his wife's worth, and reviving to a full re-
newal of all his old love, became the most
exemplary of husbands.

Love and harmony entwined them, till the
terrible "Reign of Terror" frightened every
household god from his sanctuary, disbanded

the families of those who had the misfortune
to come of aristocratic lineage, and sent hun-
dreds of brave, loyal nobles to the terrible
conciergerie, and a bloody death by the guil-
lotine.

The Viscountess de Beauharnais was among
the victims. Hortense and Eugene were fer-
ocious, and their mother, young, beautiful,
but alas! the widow of an aristocrat, was
sent away to the gloomy prison of the Car-
melites, not knowing, in this terrible "Reign
of Terror," but ere the next sun, she too,
might be a victim to the excited fury of an
incensed populace.

In those dreadful days, scores of young,
lovely, accomplished women like herself, had
yielded thus their lives; but the Ruler who
sits above, guarded for future greatness, the
good, the noble and lovely Josephine.

It is related that there, immured in a
gloomy prison, when her fellow captives ex-
pected that each turn of the massive iron
doors on their hinges would bring their death
warrant—even there, in the face of the terrible
guillotine, a strong faith took possession
of Josephine's heart—full and implicit belief
in the prophecy of the fortune-teller of Mar-
tinique!

This faith gave her calmness; it whispered,
"thus far, your life has been a literal series
of fulfillments of that prophecy—you will
yet live to be made Queen of France!" And
so she hoped on, trusted on, till one day the
doors of the Carmelite prison turned on their
hinges, and Josephine de Beauharnais was
free!

The terrible Reign of Terror was over; and
though her soul was yet reeking with the
blood of her bravest sons, France came forth,
with a glorious army and hosts of valiant
children, whose mercurial and sanguine tem-
perament no "Revolution" can daunt—eager
and striving for the great principle, Liberty!

CHAPTER IV.
There was a brilliant gathering in the elegant
salon of Madame Tallien. Beauty, nobil-
ity, talent, wit and worth, all mingled in
the crowds that pressed through the rooms,
joined in the dance, or conversed apart in
little knots in corners, or at doorways.

Seated apart from the others, a pair are in
earnest conversation. You would think they
had been friends for years, so absorbed the
gentleman's attention with his companion, so
deferential the lady, and forgetful of others
in the interest of their conversation; you
might even fancy the gentleman a lover, far
more certainly, every now and then, expres-
sive glances light up a face usually heavy, al-
most morose and gloomy, in its character.

You have already guessed, by the star on
his breast, and the numerous martial decora-
tions on his costume, that he is an officer;
but you would not have said, from his ex-
treme youth, and the slightness of a figure
almost boyish, "this is the general of the
armies of France." But so it is; and this
night has witnessed the first meeting of Gen-
eral Bonaparte and Madame de Beauharnais
—the first meeting of the Corsican soldier
and the Martinique maiden—the meeting of
Napoleon and Josephine!

For hours the twin sat in converse, un-
mindful of the revelry and the crowd about
them, and when they parted, Napoleon re-
turned to his hotel in love with the accom-
plished widow.

To Correspondents.

O. S. M.—We have no objection to offering against our South Reading friend's taking up his pen to say a few words in favor of the Iron Man, nor against the friends of the other candidates saying a word in favor of their chosen man; but we prefer to employ our pen on other and more congenial topics.

We regret that the interesting letter of our Boston correspondent—"A. B. N."—arrived too late for insertion in this week's paper.

"See Chalm." of Reading, also came too late. Our correspondents would much oblige us if they would bear in mind that matter intended for insertion the same week, should reach us on Thursday morning.

"Kaver," and "Philo" declined.

"I. N. A." Woburn, is on file for next week. We would like to hear from you often.

The Journal.

WOBURN.

Saturday Morning, October 24, 1857.

High Rents.—Their Influence.

Were a person, wholly unacquainted with the state of things in this country for the past few years, to be set down in our midst, and asked to form an opinion of the causes at work upon the various classes of society, he could hardly fail of coming to the conclusion that a combination had been entered into for the purpose of crushing the man of limited means, or at least of wringing from him every cent of his hard-earned income for the least possible return. Every one who has had anything to sell, from two quarts of cherries or a peck of peaches, up to the man whose operations amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, has been satisfied with nothing but the most exorbitant prices; and they have, apparently, carefully considered the matter, morning and evening, whether the people would not bear to have the lever turned a little farther, and yet a little higher.

The poor man, who must spend the dollar he receives at night for the food which is to give him strength to toil the coming day, cannot take advantage of the wholesale prices and buy by the quantity, but must graduate his purchases by his daily income, and pay whatever price is demanded for everything he needs. It must be a source of happiness to every benevolent heart, to know that the price of most of the articles of daily subsistence, has fallen from twenty to fifty per cent, and will, doubtless, sink yet lower, thus affording material relief to every one who has any money to expend. But, while the prices of labor and provisions have been tending downward, the owners of tenements have been actuated by so strong a feeling of avarice as to lead them to push their rents higher and higher, till no one can really afford to pay them. For what is worth fifty dollars, seventy-five, at least, will be demanded. Houses that would be dear at one hundred dollars are rented at one hundred and fifty, while many a tenement not worth a mill over one hundred and fifty, is pushed up to at least two hundred and twenty-five, if not more.

Far too high a value is attached to the land connected with houses, and then the rent is based upon this valuation. What man, who toils for his daily bread, can afford to pay six per cent. rent upon a front yard, valued at fifty cents per foot, when the yard will not produce enough to pay for keeping it in a decent condition? Yet such is the plain matter of fact in this, and in some of the adjoining towns. The high rents are paid, because people can do no better; but it wrings from them their very heart's blood, as it were, and has a tendency to make them reckless in respect to payments.

We think this town has actually suffered from this cause. There are good families, honest and industrious, with a moderate income, who, in seeking for a residence, will not pay all they have for the bare walls that are to shelter them. The consequence is, they look elsewhere and find cheaper rents. We believe the growth of this place has been seriously checked by this means, and if we mistake not, Winchester has likewise suffered from the same cause.

It is far better for a landlord to let his house at a fair price to a good tenant, for a series of years, and do all he can to make it a pleasant and desirable home to the family, than to demand fifty per cent. more than it is worth, and have it standing empty half the time. Every change of tenant usually requires some repairs to a house, and the expense of the change, the greater the expenditure from this cause. There have been houses standing empty in this town during the past year, and they will continue so at the high rents asked.

The crisis that has come upon us will compel people both to study and practice economy in all their expenses, and the man who can find a tenant willing to take a tenement for fifty per cent. more than it is worth, runs some risk of collecting any rent at all. If he should not, there will be but little sympathy for his loss. It were far better for the owners of houses to fix a fair rent upon them, render them pleasant without and within, and thus fit them to become spots dear as the homes of the families who may dwell in them. Let not the baleful spirit of avarice which has been sweeping over our country, awake with the beginning of each year to add a little more to the rent because the occupant will pay it rather than move. Let the proposed plan be adopted, and carried out, year after year, and we should see worthy families gradually finding their way among us, and when they came, it would be to stay, and the landlord who should be so fortunate as to secure them would be almost sure to keep them until they entered houses of their own, thereby becoming permanent, desirable inhabitants of the town.

The world is quite large, and there is plenty of room in it for all. Why, then, are people so silly as to pay such exorbitant prices for a spot on which to live. What matter is it if we do not live on Pleasant street, or on Academy Hill. All cannot live there if they would. There are other spots no less pleasant, where home will be equally dear, if our loved ones are around us, and health and plenty smiling upon us. Let every man aspire to nothing less than the possession of a home of his own. To secure this, let him practice a rigid economy year after year, laying up something every month for this purpose.

pose. Woburn would be better off with a smaller population, provided that population was permanent, with a real interest in the prosperity of the town, in all essential matters. But under the system of prices that have been rife, very few could make the two ends of the year meet, much less lay up anything towards the purchase of a home.

Let the owners of real estate reflect upon this matter, and give it the careful consideration its importance deserves. More than this, let some of them reduce the rents of their houses twenty-five per cent. at least, and they and the town will be long feel the beneficial influence of the act.

Fifth District Senatorial Conventions.

The three political parties now engaged in the contest for State office have held their conventions for the fifth district in this town the present week. The conventions were well attended, and conducted in a business-like manner. But few speeches were made, and those brief and to the point at issue, but all seemed hopeful of giving a good account of themselves and their parties on the 3d of November. The towns comprising this district are: Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Medford, North Reading, Reading, South Reading, Stoneham, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn.

Bank's Convention.

The supporters of Hon. N. P. Banks for Governor of the Commonwealth, held their convention in the Central House Hall, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock. Timothy Winn, Esq., called the convention to order. It was organized by the election of the following officers:—

President—O. R. Clark, of Winchester. Vice Presidents—Timothy Winn, of Woburn, Timothy Cotting, of Medford, and S. P. Breed, of North Reading.

Secretary—Matthew Bolles, of South Reading.

The committee on credentials reported that eleven towns were represented by 32 delegates.

On taking the chair, the president, O. R. Clark, Esq., briefly addressed the convention. He said that they had met at their first senatorial convention under new and peculiar circumstances, and with cheering prospects of success. They had come together, he hoped, as one man, determined to forget self and think only of the public good and the welfare of the State and of the nation. For himself he had no preferences, and asked the convention only to nominate a senator a man who would represent them fairly, fearlessly and honestly upon the great principles at issue in this election. With the leader they had before them as candidate for Chief Magistrate—a man who has an honest heart to dictate and a vigorous mind to direct national as well as state affairs,—he felt confident of a triumphant result.

The committee appointed to receive the votes for an informal ballot for Senator, reported, the whole number of votes 30.

J. M. Usher, of Medford, 12
Edward Mansfield, of So. Reading 11
Timothy Winn, of Woburn 1
Matthew Bolles, of South Reading 1
H. P. Wakefield, of Reading 2
Charles Hudson, of Lexington 3

A formal ballot resulted as follows:—

J. M. Usher 10
Edward Mansfield 6
Charles Hudson 3
H. P. Wakefield 1

The nomination of Mr. Usher was made unanimous. In response to a call for a speech he heartily thanked the convention for their nomination, which was the more gratifying to him as he did not expect it. He spoke for about ten minutes, and closed with a declaration that, so far as it might be in his power to bring it about, the session of the next legislature should not be longer than 60 or 70 days.

Hon. CHARLES HUDSON also addressed the convention. He rejoiced at the great movement in this State and throughout the nation in behalf of free principles, and urged upon the convention that it is due to the candidates to give them our cordial support. As much as he admired Mr. Banks for his private, personal and political worth, the great principles for which he and they were contending threw the candidate entirely into the shade. It was for the success of these principles that the friends of national progress, as well as of State reform, ought to exert themselves to the utmost. A great national battle was to be fought at this State election, and it was important to the nation that progressive principles should triumph, in the election of Hon. N. P. Banks to the gubernatorial chair. For Massachusetts to falter now, would seriously damage the great cause of freedom for which we have contended. If the state election goes against us, said Mr. Hudson, it will deprive our representatives of half their strength and power to do good. If Massachusetts should fall now, what may be expected of the rest of the Union? Other states would fall back, and Slavery, taking renewed courage, would march on with its withering curse until its black flag would float over territory now free, and we would be compelled to surrender to it the great and glowing West.

A committee appointed to nominate a District Senatorial Committee, reported as follows:—

J. B. Winn of Woburn, Lemuel Fames of Wilmington, John Kingman of Stoneham, Charles Caldwell of Medford, Amos Cummings of Reading.

The Convention then adjourned.

American Convention.

The American Senatorial Convention was held in Lyceum Hall on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. It was called to order by James Oliver, Esq., of South Reading, Chairman of the District Committee.

The committee on organization reported the following list of officers:—

President—Wm. Winn of Burlington. Vice Presidents—Brown of Lexington, J. M. Rice of Winchester.

Secretary—E. F. Wyer of Woburn.

The committee appointed to examine and report upon the credentials of delegates, reported that 7 towns were represented by 31 delegates.

Mr. T. C. GRAMMER, Esq., of Woburn, called the attention of the delegates to a communication in the daily Traveler of Tuesday, the purport of which was, that as there was a misunderstanding in reference to the calling of some of the Senatorial Conventions, and a County Convention was to be held at Charlestown on the 26th inst., it would be advisable for this convention not to proceed with the nomination of a senatorial candidate, but await the action of the County Convention.

Mr. GRAMMER proceeded to explain how this misunderstanding had occurred, and said that they were now acting differently from any of the other Senatorial Districts, excepting Lowell, where the delegates had met and nominated their candidate. He called attention to it because it would be a pity to make a breach in the party now—that at a time when so many felt like union we should do all in our power to preserve it.

JAMES OLIVER, Esq., of South Reading, thought the convention would be acting rightly and proper to make the nomination subject to the action of the American Convention to be held at Charlestown, or independent of it. After a short debate, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Oliver, that the nomination be made subject to the action of the Charlestown Convention.

After an informal ballot for Candidate for Senator, Mr. GRAMMER of Woburn requested the gentlemen who had deposited their votes for him to vote for some other person on the formal ballot, as he could not think of accepting the nomination should it be tendered to him, which he thought was understood, as he had so expressed himself to many members of the convention.

Mr. SHERILL of Medford also declined accepting the nomination.

A formal ballot was then taken with the following result:—

Whole number of votes 24. Necessary to a choice, 13.
Horace Conn of Woburn had 13
James Oliver of South Reading 10

On motion of Mr. Oliver the nomination of Mr. Conn was made unanimous. A committee, consisting of Messrs. James Oliver, O. W. Gardner of Winchester, and John F. Bulfinch of Woburn, were appointed to wait upon Mr. Conn, and request his acceptance of the nomination. After the lapse of half an hour, the committee returned and reported that Mr. Conn, who was prevented by illness from being present, accepted the nomination, "with both feet upon the Springfield platform."

The officers of the convention, the District Committee and W. T. Grammer, Esq., were appointed delegates from this Convention to the Convention at Charlestown on the 26th. On motion of D. B. Wheelock, Esq., of South Reading, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the officers.

The convention then dissolved.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Convention for the nomination of a Senator for the fifth district, was held in Lyceum Hall on Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m. J. P. Converse, Esq., of Woburn, called the convention to order, and A. E. Thompson, Esq., of Woburn, was appointed Secretary pro tem.

On motion, a committee on organization was appointed, who reported the following list of officers.

President—Hon. G. W. Dike, of Stoneham. Vice Presidents—Hon. Bowen Buckman of Woburn, Josiah T. Grover of Winchester, W. P. Hill of Lexington.

Secretary—A. E. Thompson of Woburn.

The committee on credentials reported that 7 towns were represented by 44 delegates.

The convention proceeded to ballot for a senatorial candidate, with the following result:—

Whole number of votes 39
J. P. Converse, Esq., of Woburn, had 35
Scattering 4

On motion of Mr. Hovey of Winchester, the nomination was declared unanimous.

Mr. Converse desired the convention to accept his hearty thanks for the honor they had done him in selecting him as their nominee. Having recently met with the most trying affliction and severest loss that befall a man, he had not been in a state of mind to give much time or attention to the consideration of politics. He would not follow the example of some who pledged themselves to all parties and all measures; but would accept their nomination for "bleeding Kansas," which was the best pledge he could give them. He was willing to express his opinion upon all or any of the issues, national or state, that were presented to the people. He had been content with "bleeding Kansas," should take care of herself, and the result has proved that she was not to do so. The other political parties were anxious to keep up internal, and by internal, to say, internal strife and contention among the people, on the question of slavery, that public attention might be drawn from state issues, which they were unwilling to do, as they did before, have been year after year, plunging the State into debt, now cry out "retrenchment and reform." It was mere clap-trap to gain popularity. He could not believe in their sincerity. Hey, on the other hand, J. Russell says, Banks declined to give a decided opinion, because he has no to declare, for he had not yet been able to see through the tunnel, tho' the democratic party saw far enough into it to prevent them from invading the territory, and expending the party's money, or from squandering \$100,000, from a state treasury already nearly depleted, on "bleeding Kansas," who did not need it. In reference to the attempt to remove Judge Loring, he felt gratified that it had not succeeded, and that the equal administration of the laws had been preserved inviolate. He was proud that they had a Judiciary that could not be corrupted by any man, and that the laws were administered to them by the right—who had the firmness to act uprightly and express their honest sentiments—be they popular or unpopular. He satirized Mr. Banks' speech on internal matters, and said that the other parties ought to confine themselves to state issues, and not to national questions which had nothing to do with this election. In 1850 the Democratic party would meet them on national ground, and as they did before, again put them where they ought to be.

The following resolution was moved by Hon. Bowen Buckman, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the sound democracy, uprightness and ability of JOSHUA P. CONVERSE, Esq., of Woburn, nominated by this convention for the office of Senator; and that we earnestly recommend him to the voters of this district for their suffrage.

In reply to a question from Hon. Bowen Buckman, asking of Mr. Converse his opinion of the Democratic nomination for Governor and Lt. Governor, Mr. Converse explained, that while speaking he had not thought of Gov. Gardner, but had intended his remarks to apply only to Judge Loring. Gov. Gardner had the honesty to carry out a Democratic idea in protecting the honest Judiciary, and whatever he might think of other acts of the Governor, he was willing to give him praise for that. In regard to Mr. Beach, he intended to vote for him, and would give him his earnest support, and hoped every true democrat would do likewise.

The following District Senatorial Committee was elected:—

Medford, Alexander Grieg, Winchester, Horace Holt, Lexington, Charles O. Muzzey, Bedford, Amos P. Cutter, Burlington, John E. Snow, Woburn, John Flanders, Stoneham, John H. Dike, Reading, Tristram Littlefield, So. Reading, Charles Kidder, Wilmington, James Gowing, Billerica, Wm. Judkins.

Mr. S. SNOW, of Bedford being called upon to address the convention, spoke against giving support to Gardner in order to defeat Banks. He said that both were objectionable to them as national democrats—both were opposed to the present administration, and both of them would join hands to-day to defeat the Government.

W. P. HILL of Lexington, son of ex-governor Hill of New Hampshire, exhorted democrats to stick to their own candidates, and let Gov. Gardner and Mr. Banks settle their own quarrels between themselves as they best could. He said Gov. Gardner had done one or two good acts, of which democrats approved, but that was no reason why they should forsake their own candidates to support him. If the Governor wants to get fairly out of the meshes of the late known nothing party, he had better come over at once and join the democratic ranks.

The convention then adjourned.

Lyceum Lectures.

The time for opening the annual course of lectures in this place is near at hand, and the Committee have been successful in securing some of the best lecturers in the country.

Although their arrangements are not complete, they announce the following named gentlemen, with whom engagements have been made, viz: Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Prof. Henry Fowler, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Prof. F. D. Huntington, Rev. W. A. Alger, Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, Rev. Daniel March, Arthur Gilman, and others. They hope, also, to secure a lecture from Rev. Dr. Sears of Providence. A full announcement will be given next week. The opening lecture will be delivered on the evening of November 9th, by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Although the times are hard and money scarce, we think our citizens should avail themselves of the pleasure and the profit of the Lyceum lectures. They had better do so to the exclusion of other amusements, more expensive, and less profitable. A formal invitation will be extended to the people of Winchester, Stoneham, and Burlington, to unite with Woburn in this course of lectures. Arrangements will be made, if possible, with the Lowell R. R. Corporation, for a train to be run to Winchester immediately after each lecture. The Winchester people, in the mean time, can be managing matters among themselves, to make up a good delegation.

Fire Engine Trial.

We forbear giving a full length account of the exciting trial between "Niagara" Engine Company No. 1, of this town, and "General Worth" No. 2, of Stoneham, until after the final trial and decision, which will take place to-day at 10 o'clock, at East Woburn. The trial was not completed on Saturday last in consequence of the valve clapper of "Niagara" giving way, and the subsequent bursting of the Stoneham company's hose. The first heat was however played successfully for No. 1, and the Niagara boys having, as they say, got safely over the worst of it, feel pretty confident of a final result in their favor. The trial to-day will begin where it left off on Saturday last, that is, the "Niagara" will draft and pull through six hundred feet of hose and an open butt into the "Gen. Worth," and the "General" will pull through the same quantity of hose and a blunderbuss with an "club and tub," through six hundred feet of hose.

The trial last Saturday drew a crowd of over 3000 persons, and we expect to see an equal if not a larger number there to-day. We hope the advice we ventured to give the firemen last week will not pass unheeded. Whoever the victors may be let them treat their vanquished brother firemen as friends and gentlemen.

Fire in Winchester.

The particulars of the incendiary fire in Winchester on Thursday morning, which consumed the fine new house and barn of N. A. Richardson, Esq., will be found under the Winchester head, in the letter of Milo.

It has been said the policemen of this town prevented the ringing of the bells, and that therefore our engine companies, which would have been prompt to render assistance, knew nothing of the fire until after it was over. We are informed that such was not the case, as the policemen were probably on their beat when the fire occurred. It is singular, however, that no alarm was given.

Since writing the above we learn from our Winchester correspondent that "the only oblique incendiary could have had must have been robbery, as Mr. Richardson is town Treasurer and Collector, and might be supposed to have a considerable amount of money on hand at this season of the year."

Great Banks Meeting.

On Friday of next week there will be a "grand rally" for Banks in Lyceum Hall, as Hon. HENRY WILSON and Hon. LINTS B. COMINS, are to be and then there present to address the people in his behalf. This will doubtless be the greatest gathering of the campaign, in this part of Middlesex County.

ACTS AND RESOLVES OF 1857.—We are indebted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for a copy of the Acts and Resolves of the last session of the Legislature.

THE DUBUAGHS AT WORK.—An attempt was made to enter the tailoring establishment of Mr. Edward Butler, through a rear window, on Monday night, but the villains did not succeed. They are around; look out for them.

WINTER IS AT HAND.—We learn that snow has already fallen to the depth of three inches in Canada and northern New Hampshire. Ugh! it makes us shiver to think of it.

CROWDED OUT.—Nearly a column of local items, and several favors from correspondents, are crowded out by our extended reports of the Middlesex Senatorial Conventions held in Woburn this week.

MILITARY IN PARVO.—One of our citizens sent a paper to a young friend in Liverpool, England, a short time since, and received the following acknowledgment, in the shape of a notice in the Liverpool Post:—

"P. T.—Got your paper.—Open thought about you—talked two—changes here—father dead—business about the same. Good bye. J. H."

This is nearly equal to the brevity of the merchant who wrote to his son to have a cargo of coal shipped:—

Dear Jack, : (See my coal on.) J. C.
Yours, :
Jack replied to his father :
Dear Father, : (Coal on.) J. C.
Yours, : JACK.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The idea that cancer is incurable cannot be entertained by persons who have witnessed the effect of these remedies on this terrible disease. The ointment penetrates the substance of the cancer, and reaches its minutest ramifications in the flesh, checking its progress, and gradually restoring the parts affected to a sound condition, while the pills, acting upon the blood as a powerful detergent, destroy the seeds of the malignity in the circulation. The testimony on this head is abundant and conclusive.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Oct. 20, '57.

Here we are! at the bottom of the hill looking up in gaping astonishment at the pile of prosperity from which we have been tumbling down during the few weeks past which include the birth and history of the "panic." The history of those weeks is told in a few words.

The Banks had been expanding to an enormous degree, literally begging notes to discount of all grades of papers; the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust initiated a panic, which the Banks, those "conservative institutions," helped forward instead of checking, by commencing a brisk contraction. This gross contraction grew greater as the period of heavy payments approached; merchants were unable to realize on business paper, crash followed crash, and with each succeeding disaster the Banks clutched their treasures more tightly; at least this was the policy of two or three, while the rest were necessitated to follow. The result was natural enough; the merchants found they could get no benefit out of their deposits, and after last week, commenced drawing their deposits in a cool and systematic manner. Of course this soon stirred up an army of note-holders, and Wall street was besieged with thousands of people who very rarely take occasion to visit that renowned thoroughfare of monetary men. "O then and there was hurrying to and fro," and the whole street was crowded from top to bottom with the anxious and interested. Messengers ran from Bank to Bank, laden with weighty bags. The shining eyes of the greedy multitude, huge-bellied Bank Directors and Presidents, the serene countenances no worse of common mortals could disguise, even these Brahman-like money kings grew pale and their knees smote together as they beheld the ebbing of the golden tide. Next morning we awoke and Babylon the great was fallen! her gold had departed, and in place thereof was nothing but "rags!"

But everybody was jolly. The longitudinal development of face gave way to the horizontal; horse-laughes were heard again in our streets, and there was a general indefinite expectation of a good time coming. Everybody felt relieved of individual responsibility from the fact that nobody could pay anybody at present, as there wasn't anything to pay with. The ferry-men gave change in ferry tickets, the dining saloons in soup tickets, and the "tick" system became alarmingly prevalent, on the principle that you may as well trust one man as another, since nobody could be expected to pay. Now affairs look better. We shall at any rate have a circulation which will regulate our domestic exchanges and enable manufacturers to give some employment to their hands; our foreign creditors for dry goods, railroads and similar luxuries will be obliged to whistle for pay for some time to come. And, by the way, Uncle Sam is likely to get short in the pocket before another six months comes round, for if importations come in as light only as during the last two weeks, the duties will fall off too; London, Manchester and Paris will not trust people who cannot pay them, and luxuries are at a discount just now. We predict a lighter season of importations than we ever known before.

The only sales of dry goods are at retail, as the jobbing trade offering their stocks to ladies at wholesale prices, in order to meet their obligations. These retail sales are thronged with bargain-makers, who are investing their money to take as good advantage as if they put it into fancy stocks. The dry goods trade are still in a tight place, and there must be more failures, but the worst is over. Extensions, public and private, are the order of the day. One of the heaviest commission houses, agents of manufacturers in Manchester, N. H., and elsewhere, have offered public terms to their creditors which will probably be accepted.

Cotton is down with few buyers; nobody wants it in this country, and the derangement of exchange prevents orders being filled for England.

Breadstuffs are low enough, but will be lower as soon as arrangements can be perfected for bringing forward the crops. Good state stocks are looking up—in fact have risen again above par value in a few instances. Everybody has taken a fit of economy; how long it will last is a matter of doubt.—\$200 silk dresses are reduced at the great Broadway shops to \$100, and find few buyers at that.

WINCHESTER.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

MR. EDITOR:—Our always quiet town is remarkably so now. We, in common with the whole country, feel the effects of the present financial and business depression.—We have lately been made sad by the embarrassment of some of our most respected citizens, who have been borne down, after having made every honorable effort to stem the current that has flowed over the land, blighting and impoverishing many whom the public supposed to be above the reach of adversity. All who are economical, industrious and upright deserve our warmest sympathies, whilst those who have been extravagant, reckless and careless, deserve the censure of all. Much of the distress and re-buison in the business of the country is to be found in over-trading, speculating, excess-importation (to be paid for in gold) without a corresponding exportation of our own products; high and fast living, elegant and fancy dressing, idleness and inattention to business, with a strong disposition to consume a great deal and produce a very little—in short, to make a great show and pretence, with men-servants and maid-servants, with liveries, with houses and lands encumbered with mortgages double their worth—with an unprincipled desire to become rich by hook or by crook, nine times out of ten ending in shame and poverty.

We live in an age of moral improvement; men do not fall now-a-days, they only swoon. This is the fashionable name for bankruptcy. It reminds me of a poor paddy, who, when his friend consoled with him upon the suffering of his wife, who was kicked to death by a donkey, replied,—"It didn't hurt her a bit, for it kilt her in no time!"

How large a fortune, compared with his present one, (hard and well earned,) could Gen. A. T., of your town, have accumulated, had he adopted the modern method of doing business,—trusting to clerks to measure and sell his leather, or walked about with his "kids" upon his hands instead of handling his hides, or spent the summer of his early life at gay watering places. It is only by industry and frugality that great fortunes are often made.

The approaching winter will be a cheerless and trying one for many. We have been going on in such apparent prosperity that we have taken little or no thought for the morrow, whilst tens of thousands, willing to work, can find no employment, because the arteries of trade and commerce will be closed tight experience and time works a cure. Some days since, a foolish story was started here, that the Woburn Bank was unsound. So foolish and improbable a story could only raise a smile for a moment; for all who know anything of the Bank must know that a sounder, safer, and better managed Bank does not exist. But three years old, it has divided large semi-annual dividends, lost comparatively nothing, and to-day has a surplus of earnings of nearly fifteen thousand dollars. We have the fullest confidence in its ability. We often feel its help. Controlled by shrewd and careful men, who have built themselves up by good calculation, we feel its safety, and only regret that we have not more of its bills.

By the way, Mr. Editor, when does your lecture season begin? We have neither the spirit nor the means to procure a course here, neither are we so selfish as to be mortified at your good fortune; but we rejoice at the pleasure that you must experience from this entertainment, even if we stand on the other side of Jordan.

We have two good libraries in our town, one devoted to agriculture, the other to general miscellaneous reading, and by the good management of the librarians, they are much sought after and read; and if some of our young men, instead of loitering away their time around stores and depots, would meet together and spend that time in reading and studying, they would be the subjects of fewer remarks, and much wiser and better men.

Winchester, Oct. 21. SENEX.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

WINCHESTER, Oct. 23, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—Our quiet little town, by the restive and nervous called dull, though furnishing frequent topics of interest for ourselves, is seldom the scene of those important events which excite the community at large.

Since the issue of your last two occurrences have taken place, which are common, these days, in larger places, and which produce great excitement throughout the community.

On Saturday last, a resident of the town was tried, Justice Nelson of Woburn presiding, and was sentenced, on three counts, to a fine of thirty dollars and a service of sixty days in the House of Correction, on a complaint for selling intoxicating drinks.

Several gross cases of drunkenness have of late occurred in our midst, outraging the moral sense of the people, and this prompt and righteous retribution on the transgressor we hope will prevent such violations for a time at least. An appeal was made by the accused to a higher court.

The other occurrence was on Thursday morning of the present week. Between the hours of four and five in the morning, the family of N. A. Richardson discovered their house to be on fire, and soon found, too, that the barn was all in a flame, and every effort to stay the progress of the flames was unavailing, the whole being consumed.

The buildings were new and valuable and the barn was filled with hay. A fine horse was badly burned, and two carriages and several harnesses were entirely destroyed; and although there was an insurance of \$4,000 on the buildings, and much of the household furniture was saved, still the loss is heavy.

The fire had been set in three or four places, being the work of incendiaries. No motive can be found for the act, which was uncommonly flagitious in its character.

The engine companies of this town and of Stoneham were on hand, but too late to avail. Our community sympathize much with Mr. Richardson and family in the loss.

MILQ.

SOUTH READING.

SALEM ASSOCIATION.—The Salem Baptist Association held its annual session with the First Baptist church in Salem, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Thirty years ago (1827) a delegate convention was held at the same place to form this association.

Of the clergymen who were present at its first session which was in 1828, only one was present at the last meeting, and but very few of them are now living.

Nineteen churches entered into the formation in 1827, and in 1850 the number had so increased that ten churches withdrew to form the Lowell Association, while the number still belonging to the Salem Association is 24, every one of which was represented by letters and delegates. The letters were encouraging and filled with matters of more than usual interest.

The Missionary meeting on Wednesday evening was eloquently addressed by Rev. Doct. Peck, of Boston, Rev. Doct. Parker, of Cambridge, Rev. Doct. Anderson of Roxbury, Rev. R. C. Mills, of Salem, and others. His next session will be held

close their stores at eight o'clock, p. m., but as one or two, apparently laboring under difficulties, do not, as yet, yield their assent, the arrangement has not been carried into operation.

[Our Reading correspondent, "C," has favored us with an excellent account of the concert given by the Baptist Choir, but want of space, and time to put it in type, precludes its insertion in this issue. It will appear next week.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LAST GRAND RALLY
IN FAVOR OF THE
BANKS' TICKET!

"Progressive Principles—State Economy."

HON. HENRY WILSON,
AND
HON. LINUS B. COMINS,
will address the people of Woburn and vicinity, in favor of the election of
HON. N. P. BANKS,
for Governor of Massachusetts, in
Lycium Hall, on Friday Eve'g, Oct. 30.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.

The public generally, without respect to past or present political differences, are cordially invited to attend.

Per Order,
Woburn, Oct. 24.

Removal!
DR. T. RICKARD has removed from his residence, on Pleasant Street, to the new house on the right hand side of Bennett Street, nearly opposite Dr. Clough's.

Woburn, April 4, 1857.—11.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY DYSPETICS.
"What shall I eat?"
"How much in quantity or weight ought I to eat?"
"Should I commence a regular course of Dieting?"
"Should I leave off eating meat?"
"Should I stop drinking coffee?"
Read Dr. RICKARD'S answer to the above questions, in his advertisement of this week, found in another column.

MARRIED.
In Woburn, Oct. 4th, by Rev. Daniel March, Mr. Alexander Frazer of Woburn to Miss Catherine Smith of Nashua, N. H.

DIED.
In this town, 19th inst., David, son of Duncan and Mary McNeely, aged 2 yrs. 3 mos.
In Dover, N. H., 18th inst., of consumption, Mr. Charles C. Smith, formerly of this town.
In this town, Oct. 6th, 1857, Col. Joseph Alden, formerly of Claremont, N. H., aged 77 yrs. 10 mos.
Will New Hampshire and Vermont papers please copy.

At South Lyndborough, N. H., on Sunday, October 4th, Mrs. Susan Barker, aged 72 yrs. 5 mos., South Reading, suddenly, Catherine Isabella McKay, a member of the High School, aged 14 years.

Town Warrant.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
MIDDLESEX, ss.

To either of the Constables of the Town of Woburn, in said County, Greeting.
In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts you are hereby required to notify and warn the inhabitants of the town of Woburn, qualified to vote in elections, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Woburn, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, it being the third day of said month, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at one o'clock, to meet at the same place, on the same day, at one and a half of the clock, to act on the following articles, viz:—

Article 1.—To choose a Moderator to preside in said meeting.

Article 2.—To hear and act on the report of the Selectmen in the laying out of a new street as petitioned for by Eli Jones and others.

Article 3.—To hear and act on the report of the Selectmen in the widening of Walnut street.

Article 4.—To hear and act on the report of the Selectmen on the laying out of Union street.

Article 5.—To see if the Town will pay Engine Company No. 2 the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for the use of the engine, it being one-half of the amount paid for finishing the new engine-house in North Woburn, or do anything in relation to the same.

Article 6.—To see if the Town will accept the list of jurors, as revised by the Selectmen.

And you are directed to serve this Warrant by posting up attested copies thereof at each of the public meeting-houses in said town, and causing the same to be published in the *Middlesex Journal*, seven days at least before the time for holding said meeting.

Hereof, fail not, and make due return of this Warrant, with your doing thereon, to the Selectmen, at or before the time of holding said meeting.

Given under our hands, at Woburn, this twenty-second day of October, A. D. 1857.
HORACE COLLAMORE, Selectman.
ELISHA BURBANK, do.
JOHN CUMMINGS, Jr., do.
A true copy, attested.
EDWARD SIMONDS, Constable of Woburn.

NOTICE.
The Subscriber being about to remove his place of business to Boston, would like to dispose of the house and fixtures of his store at a low figure. The store is in the most pleasant and convenient part of the town, and suitable for most any kind of business. There is a good, strong stove and stove connected with the gas, which can be had if wanted. I will also dispose of my

Entire Stock of
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
FOR A FEW DAYS,
AT LESS THAN COST!
WILLIAM PRATT.
Winchester, Oct. 30, 1857.

Dry Goods, &c.
The store of the subscriber is the place to get your money's worth of
Dry Goods, Carpets, Crockeryware, &c., &c., &c.
WM. WOODBERRY.
Woburn, Oct. 17, '57.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
OF all kinds and qualities, CHEAP FOR CASH, at ALVAH BUCKMAN'S, next door to W. Woodberry's. Oct. 17.

To the Honorable, the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, before the Honorable the Justices, within and for the County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1857.

HUMBLE shows **THOMAS RICE** of Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Blacksmith, that he was lawfully married to Elizabeth Rice, late of said Woburn, but that she has now removed from thence to a place called Cambridge, in the State of New York, in said County of Middlesex, by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, on the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1844, that they have since lived together as husband and wife, in said Woburn, and in Cambridge, in the County of Worcester, until the 21st day of March, A. D. 1854, and he has since conducted himself as a single, chaste and affectionate husband, yet said Elizabeth Rice, regardless of her marriage vows, and obligations, on or about the eleventh day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, did commit the crime of adultery with one Charles Livermore, at Fitchburg, in the County of Worcester, in said Commonwealth. Wherefore he prays that the bond of matrimony heretofore existing between him and the said Elizabeth Rice may be dissolved, and that the custody and possession of his minor daughter, Mary Elizabeth Rice, may be decreed to him. And your libellant further prays, that the Honorable, the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, begin and holden at Cambridge, within and for the County of Worcester, on the second Tuesday of the month of November, next, at ten o'clock, A. M., and for such further order as the Court may see fit to make in the premises as to law and justice may appear.

D. H. MERRIAM, Atty for Libellant.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

1st Supreme Judicial Court at Cambridge, October Term, A. D. 1857.

UPON THE LIBEL aforesaid, it is ordered by the Court that the libellant do give notice to the defendant to be held at Lowell, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April, next, by causing an attested copy of said petition, and of the order of the Court thereto published in the *Middlesex Journal*, a copy per published in Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before said return day, that she may then and there show cause, if any she have, why the order so said petition and her answer should not be granted; and that the libellant or his Attorney deposit in the Post Office a copy of each of the newspapers containing said publication, addressed to the libellant at "Cambridge, New York," postage pre-paid, within one week after said publication, and that said newspapers have been so sent to be verified by affidavit at the return term.

Attest, SETH AMES, Clerk.

Copy of Label and Order thereon.

Attest, SETH AMES, Clerk.

AUCTION.

LARGE SALE OF

YOUNG WOOD LAND.

Will be sold at Auction, on MONDAY,

the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., about

50 acres of Young Wood Land,

situated in Burlington, near the residence of

Wm. Nichols, Esq., on the Middlesex Turnpike,

and formerly owned by the late Samuel

Skilton, of Charlestown. Said land consists

of four different lots: one of said lots adjoining

the turnpike has twenty years growth upon it,

mostly of Oak.

The sale will commence at the Farrington

land, so called.

By order of the Heirs,

WILLIAM WINN, Auctioneer.

P. S.—If the weather should be stormy on

said day, the sale will take place on the next

day, at the same time.

Burlington, Oct. 17, '57.

WOOD

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, the 24th day of November,

at 9 o'clock, A. M., I shall sell at public

Auction, in lots, all the WOOD standing on

17 acres of Land, situated in Woburn, on

Rag Road, so called, formerly owned by the

late Junius Richardson, and is about half a

mile from Woburn Centre. The growth con-

sists principally of Oak, of the very best quality.

Access good at all seasons.

By order of SAMUEL TIDWELL,

WILLIAM WINN, AUCTIONEER.

P. S.—If the above day should be stormy,

the sale will be held on the next fair day,

at the same time.

Woburn, Oct. 17th, '57.

Philip Teare,

MERCHANT

TAILOR,

KNIGHT'S BUILDING,

Main Street,

Woburn, Mass.

Garments Cut and Made

in the best manner, and

at a low price.

April 29, '55.

THE PLACE TO BUY

Paper Hangings.

THE subscriber has received the first instalment of

his spring supply of

HOUSE PAPERS, BORDERS, WINDOW

BLINDS, FIRE BOARDS, &c.

of the best quality, and at a low price, of

GOLD, VELVET, SATIN, GROUND & COMMON

PAPER HANGINGS.

JOHN J. PIPPY,

Woburn Book Store.

Under Garments!!

A superior lot of Silk, Merino, Wool and Cotton Un-

der Garments, just received. A lot of Cotton Un-

der Garments, just received. A lot of Cotton Un-

der Garments, just received. A lot of Cotton Un-

der Garments, just received. A lot of Cotton Un-

South Reading Advertisements.

SOUTH READING

DRY GOODS STORE!

New Spring Goods.

FRANCIS F. WADE

Has just received of the best selected stock

of NEW SPRING GOODS to be found in the country.

FLANNELS, LIVES, LINEN SHEETING

AND SHIRTING, DAMASKS, DAMASK

TOWELS, DOCKERS, BROAD

CLOTHS, SATINS, DRILLS,

KNIVES, LAINES,

CASIMERES, CAL-

ICOES, HAMS, PLAIN

BARRAGES.

Paris Muslins, Black Silks, Shawls,

Velvet, White Goods, Handkerchiefs,

Alpacas, Modans, Furniture

Patches & Curtain Patches,

Crashes, Drapery, Lin-

en and Woolen

Frockings.

And a good assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

I would invite particular attention to the Stock

of **Embroideries, Lace, Handkerchiefs, Col-**

lars, HATS, Ribbons, Fringes, Tru-

minings and Buttons, Plain & Plaid

Muslins, Brilliants, Hair Ore-

and Plumed Cankers, Mar-

cellines, and all the latest fash-

ions, in Dress, and all the

latest fashions in

Cardinal Lawns.

I HAVE A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER HANGINGS!

Consisting of

Satin, English and French

STRIPED AND FIGURED.

Some choice new styles for 12 and 15 cents.

Foreign and American Mattings, Rugs,

Bookings, and Oil Cloths of all widths.

FRANCIS F. WADE.

March 21, 1857.—11.

Charles E. Locke,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

Main Street, South Reading.

HAVING bought out the Drug and Apothecary busi-

ness formerly carried on by Dr. J. D. Norcross, has

removed the stock to the store recently occupied by

Mr. Henry Knowles. In addition to the former stock,

he has just received a fresh supply of MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY THE LATEST METHODS, and in-

cluding every article usually kept in Apothecary estab-

lishments, all of which he offers for sale at the lowest

prices.

Patent Medicines.—C. E. L. will keep constantly

on hand all the best Patent Medicines of the day, and

a complete assortment of Perfumery, Cooking Extrac-

ts, Hair Oils, Confectionery, and an endless quan-

ty of miscellaneous articles.

Also—Excellent COFFEE, SODA, with Syrups of all

kinds, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

South Reading, May 10th, 1855.

REMOVAL!

JAMES O. BOWELL, Real Estate Brok-

er, has removed his Office to a room adjoining Mr.

Wiley's brick house, on Main Street, where he will be

happy to wait upon all those who wish to buy or sell

Real Estate, hire of Lot Houses, or any other kind

of business.

Mr. B. has on hand 1,000 House Lots, varying in price

from \$20 to \$50,000. 20 House Lots, varying in price

from \$500 to \$5,000. A number of Lots of Land

containing from 1/2 to 100 acres.

Mr. B. has also on hand a large quantity of

land and meadow land, and a number of

improved farms, all of which he is prepared to

sell at a low price, or to lease for a long or short

term, as may be desired.

I intend to make my office a reliable place of in-

formation in relation to all the above, and will

will also supply a portion of my time in writing Deeds,

Mortgages, Leases, and any other kind of legal

instruments required, and will issue all kinds of

civil and criminal.

Advice given on all legal questions under the di-

rection of eminent counsel.

Office open day and evening.

South Reading, Aug. 29, 1857.

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

A CARD TO GENTLEMEN.

THE subscriber desires to thank his friends and customers for the liberal patronage be-

stowed upon him for many years past, and begs to solicit a continuance of their favors.

Gentlemen in want of

ELEGANT, RICH AND FASHIONABLE GARMENTS,

as well as **CLOTHING FOR COMMON WEAR,** are solicited to examine my

New Stock of Cloths, Pantaloonery, Vestings and Coatings,

the largest ever exhibited in this town, and which has been selected with much care from

the best importations and the best domestic manufactures.

These goods, many of which are adapted to SPRING and SUMMER wear, are offered to the

public at

Low and Uniform Prices.

Employing the most skillful workmen for each garment, I GUARANTEE to give those

who favor me with their orders, Garments which, for

FIT AND FINISH,

they will at once appreciate, and of such durability as, it is believed, will give perfect

satisfaction.

I have also a large assortment of appropriate fabrics for **Boys' Clothing.**

A select assortment of **Gents' Furnishing Goods** constantly on hand.

G. R. GAGE.

WOBURN, April 25th, 1857.

WOBURN CENTER MILLINERY ROOMS!

NO. 9 MAIN STREET,

(OPPOSITE JAMES ELLIS & CO.'S STORE.)

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to thank the ladies of Woburn and vicinity for the

liberal patronage bestowed on her for the past nine years, and hopes by untiring energy

to merit a continuance of the same. Having purchased an extensive assortment of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

—COMPRISING AN—

Elegant Variety of Dress, Straw & Fancy Bonnets.

SOUTH READING.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

Mr. Editor:—In your last week's Journal, in the South Reading department, O. S. M. says that the people are aroused and are in favor of the election of the "Iron Man." Perhaps the writer of that article is in favor of such a result at the coming election; but when he says the people are aroused, and in favor of electing the "Iron Man," we most respectfully beg leave to dissent from any such conclusions. We think that on the fourth of November, O. S. M. will say, as did the same party in 1855, "O we were not organized."

If the people are in favor of such a result, we think they have a very singular manner of expressing their desires. Having been so situated as to be able to hear the people express their views upon the coming election, and unless we are much mistaken, the votes on the third of Nov. will show that a large plurality, if not a majority, are in favor of our present worthy Governor.

If we may be allowed to say what we think "the people are aroused" about, and "in favor of," it would be this:

1. They are aroused and in favor of the re-election of Henry J. Gardner, as a true representative of the American sentiment of Massachusetts, as announced in the Springfield platform in 1855.

2. They are aroused and in favor of the re-election of Henry J. Gardner, for his straight-forward, manly, and independent course, on matters relating to the best interests, not only of the citizens of Massachusetts, but of our whole common country.

3. They are aroused and in favor of the re-election of Henry J. Gardner, from the fact that not one of his opponents has ever (publicly) found fault with any of his official acts, thus acknowledging his qualifications and fitness for the office.

For these reasons, the people are aroused and in favor of keeping the present Commander at the helm, to safely guide the good old ship Commonwealth through the present financial storm.

South Reading, Oct. 26.

D. B. W.

Knapp's Patent Lamp.

In these times of money scarcity, economy should mark every transaction, especially when that economy produces an increase of comfort and convenience. For about two weeks we have used one of Knapp's Patent Lamps, and find it everything which it is recommended to be. It is neat in construction and use, cheap, and luminous. Those who have seen its operation and effect, as it has stood upon our counter, have said, "Oh, how beautiful!" It gives a splendid light, equal to that of several lamps fed with whale oil or fluid. As near as we can calculate, the cost to keep one burning is from one-third to one-half of a cent an hour, giving sufficient light for a large and otherwise gloomy room. Then save your eyes and money by procuring and using one of Knapp's Patent Lamps.

D. B. Wheelock and Co., on Albion street, have them for sale with the oil to accompany them. Call and see their operation.

BIBLE DISTRIBUTION.—Mr. Hersey, agent for distributing the Bible in Middlesex County, visited our town a short time since, and called on 641 families, sold 16 Bibles and 82 Testaments, and gave away 19 Bibles and 48 Testaments.

South Reading, Oct. 27, '57.

M.

READING.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

Concert by the Baptist Choir.

Having just returned from the concert given by the Baptist choir, I cannot forego the pleasure of giving some account of it, although sad news on my brow while I write. The concert was excellent in every respect, and richly merited a crowded house, but scarcely a baker's dozen were there to hear it. This does not speak well for the Baptist society, nor our music loving people generally, and in my judgment, when a choir has made so much effort to produce good singing, and the society gives so little heed to it as in this instance, that society is not worthy of a choir, and should be allowed to do their own singing, each member having a turn and style of his own, as is the case generally in congregational singing. Members of other churches did not know there was to be a concert, of course, because it was not "our society," and did not take place in "our church." But let this pass, as it is but a specimen of modern christianity—not christianity itself do I mean,—but modern christianity. But to the programme.

The concert was commenced with a piano-forte duet, which was well performed by Mr. Bancroft and Mr. E. Richardson. Mr. Richardson played the accompaniment to several songs in an easy and graceful style, which added much to the entertainment, evincing much taste in execution. I must omit comment on several pieces for want of time. "I know that my Redeemer liveth" was sung by Mrs. Goodhue, and was the most difficult piece to execute well of any on the programme, yet was quite well performed. It should, however, have been commenced with a little more fullness of tone. "From every earthly pleasure," a solo and semi-chorus, was well performed, especially the solo by Mr. H. Brown. "Flee as a bird," a song, sung by Miss E. Taylor, was most beautifully rendered. A minor tune requires much care and attention in order to execute it well, but in this instance it was most admirably done. Miss Taylor has a purity and richness of tone, with fullness of compass in her voice, which should suffer no neglect. She would do well to give her whole attention to music. "O how lovely" was rendered with precision and power.

Part second. A piano-forte duet by Mr. E. Richardson and Miss E. Taylor, was handsomely executed, and elicited applause. "O what beauty, Lord, appears," chorus,—"A B C," duet, by Mr. Peabody and Mrs. Goodhue, was one of the finest things of the evening, and was admired. "My dear, my native home," solo and quartette, was well received, the solo being sung by Mrs. Bancroft in good style, her voice being in excellent tune. "O charming May," was sung by Mrs. Goodhue, and here she seemed to surpass herself in giving the light and shade

with so much precision, and still producing that agreeable quality of tone which few possess.

"The dearest spot on earth to me," a song, by Miss E. Taylor, was the gem of the evening, and was very pleasing. "Sad hour of parting," by Mrs. Bancroft and Miss Taylor, afforded the highest enjoyment. "O praise God in his holiness," the female chorus, was in accurate time and gave evidence of much training in its performance.

But I must close and retire to rest, as I shall have ample time on the morrow to think on the vast audience assembled on this occasion to encourage genius and native talent, in a cause where all should be mutually interested.

Is the closing paragraph in the Reading department of week before last, is an allusion to your humble servant, which, I suppose, was not intended as complimentary. After designating me as the "correspondent on agents," St. Clair advises me to gain redress by calling a meeting of my society. As I do not presume to call the society to which he probably refers—mine, I must decline his advice; besides, I like to exercise a manly independence, so that when agents present themselves in the pulpit I can very quietly become non est. Furthermore, the writer says "he thinks it is a good thing that we've got one minister who has a head of his own, and will do what he thinks his duty, without asking A. B. and C." &c. I think we are very fortunate in having at least two ministers who have heads of their own, and take sufficient time for their sermons to elucidate their subjects to the comprehension of the common people, without regard to A. B. C., or the correspondent on short sermons.

Reading, Oct. '57.

READING, Oct. 28, '57.

I propose, Mr. Editor, to give you a short account of matters and things, that have occurred within my observation since my last.

The good time which the members of the Bethesda Sewing Circle have been wont to look forward to as "coming," arrived here—rather unexpectedly—one day last week.

The good time looked for was this: I have already, in some of my former letters, made mention of the new house built by Deacon Mark M. Temple, better known as "Uncle Mark." Now the nephews and nieces of Uncle Mark and Aunt Sarah, which are without number, have long been desirous of seeing the inside of that house, and having what is sometimes called a family gathering of the nephews and nieces who reside in the town. All expected and believed this would come to pass some time. The good time came when Aunt Sarah threw open her doors by extending an invitation to all connected with the above mentioned society to meet with her on Thursday, Oct. 22nd. This opportunity they availed themselves of, as will be clearly seen; for at an early hour Thursday evening, night have been seen the aged, the middle aged, and the youth of our town, wending their way through Summer-st. to the house of their worthy "uncle," to the number of from one to two hundred. The evening was spent in a sociable manner. Some who were industriously inclined busily plied their needles, while others, as it was natural they should do,—"Father Kemp" being present,—sang. Their tunes must of course be those sung in "our old time," such as the venerable father used to sing when leader of the Old Folks, in the by-gone days. The selections were accordingly taken from Billings and Holden, and were, assisted by Uncle Mark and Aunt Sarah, performed to the infinite gratification of all present.

Miss Elizabeth Kemp presided at the piano and favored the company with several lively airs, accompanied by Master Robert Kemp, on bones or castanets. The accurate time he kept, together with the skillful manner in which he played upon them, elicited much applause.

At an early hour, the elderly part of those present retired to their homes, while the younger portion, who were not so easily satisfied, I am told, repaired to an upper room, and there indulged for a few hours longer in pleasant, innocent, and recreative sports—such as Copenhagen, &c.

The musical friends of Mr. John Knight gathered in front of his house, at Dragon Corner, on Friday evening last, to congratulate him on his conjugal relation. When they had played several tunes, Mr. Knight appeared at the door, and, after complimenting them upon the good music, and expressing his pleasure in seeing so many present, said: "And now gentlemen, will you, please to walk in and spend one, two, or four hours with us!" to which one replied: "Bring on the clock, and let the pendulum run slow."

After partaking of the refreshments provided by Mrs. K., they spent a short time in social intercourse, and then all, with one accord, struck a bee line for home. The coffee, says my informant, was the best he ever tasted or over expects to taste.

The funeral of Mr. Hiram Sweetser was attended in the Old South Church, under the Swedenborg persuasion, on Monday last.

ST. CLAIR.

MARRIED.

In Brunswick, Me., Oct. 18, 1857, by Elliot William Badger, Elder Leonard Cox, of Cambridgeport, to Miss Mary E. Badger, daughter of the officiating clergyman. In Reading, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. R. F. Fuller, to Miss John Knight, of Reading, to Miss Drusilla B. Sleeper, of So. Reading. In South Reading, Sept. 29, by Rev. Reuben Emerson, Mr. Jonathan Hatch, of Charleston, to Miss Lydia Curtis, of South Reading. In Boston, Oct. 8, by Rev. Joseph B. Johnson, Pastor of the Congregational Church in South Reading, to Miss Hannah S. Richmond, of Boston. In South Reading, Oct. 25, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Benjamin Maffei, to Miss Frances A. Rutter, of South Reading.

DIED.

In Woburn, Oct. 25th, Mary E. White, aged 15 years. In Tewksbury, Oct. 22, Miss Fannie Phillips, only sister of Rev. Dr. W. Phillips, of South Reading, aged 44 years. In Woburn, Oct. 24, Mrs. Eliza Wright, widow of the late Corporal Jacob Wright, aged 33 years and 8 months. In Winchester, 27th inst., Harry T. Maxwell, aged 3 years and 10 months. In Wilmington, 29th inst., Eddy Skilton, aged 9 years.

Removal!

DR. T. RICKARD has removed from his former residence, on Pleasant Street, to the third house on the right hand side of Bennett Street, nearly opposite Dr. Clough's. Woburn, April 4, 1857.—4f.

THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

Party Tickets.

For the information of voters we publish below the several party nominations for State, District and County Officers, as they stand at the time of putting our paper to press. From the best information we can obtain, these tickets are now correct. Whether desertions from one party to another will cause any alteration between this date and the day of election, next Tuesday, is a matter we dare not prophesy upon, as some of them have already suffered materially in that respect. We arrange the tickets according to priority of nomination:—

UNION TICKET.

For Governor,
NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Waltham.
For Lieut. Governor,
ELIPHALET TRASF, of Springfield.
For Secretary of State,
OLIVER WARNER, of Northampton.
For Treasurer,
MOSES TENNY, Jr., of Georgetown.
For Auditor,
CHARLES WHITE, of Worcester.
For Attorney General,
STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, of Salem.
For Councilor, Third District,
WILLIAM J. EAMES, of Malden.
For Senator, Fifth Middlesex District,
JAMES M. USHER, of Medford.
For County Commissioner,
LEONARD HUNTRESS, of Tewksbury.

AMERICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
HENRY J. GARDNER, of Boston.
For Lieut. Governor,
ALEXANDER DEWITT, of Oxford.
For Attorney General,
JOHN H. CLIFFORD, of New Bedford.
For Secretary of State,
BENJ. L. ALLEN, of Boston.
For Treasurer,
TIMOTHY ISRAHIAN, of New Bedford.
For Auditor,
CHANDLER R. RANSOM, of Roxbury.
For Councilor, Third District,
JOSIAH G. PEABODY, of Lowell.
For Senator, Fifth Middlesex District,
HORACE COBB, of Woburn.
For County Commissioner,
WILLIAM HASTINGS, of Framingham.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
ERASMUS D. BEACH, of Springfield.
For Lieut. Governor,
ALBERT CURRIER, of Newburyport.
For Secretary of State,
JONATHAN E. FIELD, of Stockbridge.
For Treasurer,
CHARLES THOMPSON, of Charlestown.
For Auditor,
SEYMOUR L. MEAD, of Nantucket.
For Attorney General,
EZRA WILKINSON, of Dedham.
For County Commissioner,
JOSHUA P. CONVERSE, of Woburn.
For Councilor, Third District,
GERSHON L. FELL, of Malden.
For Senator, Fifth Middlesex District,
JOSHUA P. CONVERSE, of Woburn.

EIGHTEENTH REP. DISTRICT.—The American of the Eighteenth Middlesex Representative District, comprising the towns of Burlington, Lexington and Bedford, held a convention in the Town Hall, Lexington, on Tuesday last, and nominated Charles Tucker, Esq., of Lexington, for Representative.

We learn that Hon. Charles Hudson is the Republican Candidate for the same district.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Joseph H. Foulkner, of Norway, Me., was arrested at East Lexington on Tuesday last, by Constable Samuel Fidd of Stoneham, assisted by Constables Simonds and Dooliver of this town, for breaking into and robbing the store of Oliver Porter, at Waterford, Me., on Thursday, the 22d inst., of about \$200 worth of clothing, jewelry, &c. It appears that Foulkner went to the house of a former acquaintance named Fairbanks, now living in Burlington, where he concealed some of the goods; that Foulkner and Fairbanks had some misunderstanding, and the latter applied to Justice Nelson for a warrant for his arrest; that while the warrant was being made out, Constable Fidd, who had been put on the search for Foulkner by Sheriff Burnham of Maine, went to the Justice's office in hope of obtaining information concerning him. The officers then proceeded to East Lexington, where they found Foulkner in a barn cellar, and secured him, but not until after he had made a desperate resistance. He is a young man, being only about nineteen years of age, but is old in crime, and an old jail bird. He was taken back to Waterford in charge of Sheriff Burnham.

WE desire the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. George Turnbull & Co., of Boston, in another column. We do this because we consider that there never was a time when the public was so much interested in knowing where to get the most for their money, and in buying of trustworthy people. Besides an almost endless variety of linens, ribbons, embroideries, laces, &c., Messrs. Turnbull & Co. have an almost unequalled stock of those articles which may be ranked amongst the necessities of the approaching season—such as cottons, flannels of every kind and price, good warm medium-priced hosiery and gloves, shirts and drawers, woolen and worsted plaids and cloakings—and we believe that, after an examination, our friends will heartily endorse our commendation.

The high price of Potatoes.

It should awaken the attention of our citizens, that, while almost every thing else is sinking in price, potatoes are still held at famine rates. Now there is no valid reason whatever for this, except an unwillingness, on the part of holders, to lower the price. As high as one dollar per bushel, is charged and paid for this article. It is pretended that the rot has destroyed so many that there is a scarcity. It is true that the early crop suffered badly from this cause, but still there is an overflowing abundance in New England, and potatoes should be sold for not more than fifty cents per bushel. We need, in these peculiar times, a little of the good old spirit of '76. Our fathers and mothers of revolutionary fame, eschewed the use of tea rather than pay to England the tax laid upon it. Yet we are taxed far more mercilessly on the article in question, and the price is paid. With the present reasonable price of flour, let every one stop using potatoes, till the price falls. Let them rot in the barrels and bins where they are now lying, till their owners come to their senses, and offer them—not for what they can get—but for what they are really worth.

TURNIPS.—Mr. Eben Cummings handed us a basket of very fine purple-top turnips this week, raised on his farm at Cummingsville. They are about the best and prettiest turnip we have seen raised in this vicinity. Mr. G. W. Reed has also some good turnips. We think farmers would make it profitable to turn their attention more to the cultivation of turnips. A more profitable crop—if the turnips bring only 25 cents per bushel—cannot be put in the ground. We know this from observation and actual experiment.

WILD GESE.—A flock of wild geese was observed flying over this town on Tuesday, wending their way southward. According to the belief of those who are observant of such things, the early flight of geese indicates an early setting in of winter.

For the Middlesex Journal.

MR. EDITOR.—Much has been said about the bells not having been rung in this town on the occasion of the recent fire in Winchester, and that somebody was prevented from ringing them. No person, however, can be found who says he was prevented, and it is generally believed that no one tried to ring them. That the bells have been prevented from being rung on six or eight occasions during the last four months is true; and in each instance the fire was from six to ten miles distant from this town, and the persons most interested in crying fire were boys having more regard for a good time than anything else. If the fire department are to be called out on every occasion when a light is seen at a distance, we shall never know with any degree of certainty, when there is a fire in our midst. Let the bells be rung only when there is a fire in this vicinity, and you will thereby insure promptness not only of the fire department but of the citizens generally.

Woburn, Oct. 29, '57.

(Correspondence of the Middlesex Journal.)

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28, '57.

We are beginning to feel the want of the western produce, which is still kept back for the want of money among shippers. We shall soon have gold enough to bring on the breadstuffs with, but the question is whether we shall get it in time to effect a large movement from the west before the close of navigation. The cost of a barrel of flour transported by railroad, would be greater than our poor people could pay. The gold which has been setting out of the country in a perfect stream, is now beginning to flow back. The dry goods are being shipped back to the bonded warehouses by every steamer, to their European owners, and this process will continue until all the warehouses are emptied. So England will have to pay in gold for the cotton and breadstuffs, of which she will need a considerable quantity after this date.

The majority of our domestic commission houses, in dry goods, have failed, suspended, or obtained extensions. The importers have now to carry the whole mass of the jobbers' unpaid notes, and they cannot stand the pressure much longer. Nearly all the commission paper houses in the city have gone under. The wholesale clothing business is killed for the next season. The dealers in produce and money are the only classes who carry on any trade at present.

Auction sales are the great feature of the day in the retail trade and all kinds of stock, but especially fancy articles, are offered at 20 and 30 per cent under cost.

None doubt that we shall have a hard winter, but the reality will probably prove less formidable than our fears. The city is rapidly being depleted by artisans who will invest their little savings in a passage south or west, where they may hope to obtain at least a living compensation for their labor.

Merchants look for a blue time during the next spring season now approaching, but console themselves by the anticipation that the next fall trade will be excellent, and the succeeding spring one of the best business seasons this city has ever known. There is no reason to doubt this. By next July or August, at farthest, the immense crops of the country, west and south, will have been turned into gold; owing to the stoppages of mills there will be a scarcity of manufacturing goods, and all the conveniences, luxuries and elegancies of life, with which people are now dispensing, will be in active demand at high prices.

The weather is rather mild for the season, and tailors are praying for a good snap of frost, which should compel people to come down with the dust for overcoats, shawls, and all kinds of protective garments. But it is a painful fact that our city is wearing out its old clothes.

REIGNITY.—It always affords us pleasure to recognize and acknowledge the merit of true workmen or artists in any branch of useful business. Des. Cummings & Frange, Tremont street, Boston, are dentists who study and exercise their profession in such a spirit. We can conceive of nothing more complete, in respect to structure, form, finish and adaptation, than the artificial teeth they set, or the consideration and gentlemanly attention with which they operate in their general practice. Their advertisement, in another column, is worthy of special notice.

STONEHAM.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The "Great Engine Trial," which occurred at East Woburn, is over, and I suppose that we shall now have a little rest from the everlasting,—almost—talk about "our tub," "quarter inch smaller cylinders," &c. &c. To my mind the whole trial was nothing but a "Bomified Squeeze." What did it amount to? did it do any one any good? if not let's not have another one, let the respective "machines" of each town, stay in their respective houses until called out by the alarm, and then let determined and prompt action be the motto of each fireman, and let each man use his best endeavors to save from the devouring elements his neighbor's property, and then, when duty is done, what more should a company do? nothing, Mr. Editor, nothing. Both sides, I understand, claim the victory in the late contest, and I think that both got the best of it. As it is, if I ever go to another engine trial, I'll—I'll—but stop, let's change the subject to one of more importance. The Universalist Young Ladies' Union Circle held their annual fair on Wednesday evening, at the Town Hall. The evening passed off in pleasant exchanges of good feelings, and the goodly company present returned home well satisfied, no doubt, with the "good time generally."

The Stoneham Light Infantry turned out Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, which, as you know, is early in the morning, to honor one of their deceased members, by escorting his remains to the depot, from whence they were to be conveyed to his home, in Maine. Edwin M. Sall, departed this life on Tuesday afternoon. He has been a member of the company for two years, and filled the office of one of the sergeants in the company, with honor to himself during the last year; he was much beloved by his brother soldiers, and respected as a citizen by all who were within the circle of his acquaintance.

Next week you can expect an article from me which might justly be called chapter second of an article which was the first one I ever wrote for the Journal, called "Aristocratic Shoemakers."

Now, Mr. Editor, I think that one thing is truly remarkable, and that is, that there is scarcely a Winchester correspondent of the Journal, that can write an article without referring in some way, directly or indirectly, to the Stoneham Branch R.R. Now, Winchester, don't be so pointed in your remarks, it actually hurts the feelings of some folks here in Stoneham. Now that I have cautioned you I am sure you won't offend again.

"O" of Reading, no more of your flattery, I don't like it.

More Anon.

THOMAS.

WINCHESTER.

"And while 'Lord, Lord!' the pious tyrant cried,
Who in the poor their Master understood
His daily prayer, far better understood
In acts than words, was simply, DOING GOOD."

WHITFIELD.

DEAR JOURNAL:—There is much need, at the present time, of keeping the above principle "before the people," that there may be practice as well as preaching.

There is every prospect of our having such a winter season as the "oldest inhabitant" cannot recollect. Probably one-third of our laboring men will be out of employment for nearly the entire winter.

We understand Messrs. B. F. Thompson & Co., will suspend operations in their Tanning and Currying establishment in a few days, for the entire winter; also that the Mahogany Mill of Cutler's and Clark, which has been running lately but half of each day, will soon stop entirely for the season; and Church and Lane's extensive Piano-forte Case Factory will "follow suit."

We hear that the citizens of Woburn have formed a Mutual Relief Association. Not having learned its particular objects, we cannot judge of its value, but any association for relief must be beneficial.

We shall probably have to do without Lyceum Lectures in our town, but hope to have the pleasure of hearing some of those to be delivered in Woburn, even if we have to "goot it" home afterward.

The readings by the Engine Co., spoken of a few weeks since, have commenced, and have given satisfaction to those who took part, and will be continued. On Monday evening next, the exercises will consist in reading from various authors, as each reader may select. There will occasionally be a debate—also an evening devoted to declamation. When well "undrayed" we presume the citizens will be invited to attend and take part.

We are anxiously watching the Journal to find a call for the members of the "Woburn Musical Association" to meet and organize for the winter; can't the members be "stirred up" a little? We want to see your town progressing, if we are "lying on our oars."

Yours truly,

S. A. Jr.

WINCHESTER, Oct. 30, 1857.

DEAR JOURNAL:—On Monday evening last, at the request of Messrs. B. F. Thompson & Co., the "Excelsior" Engine Co. took their "machine" for the purpose of filling their new boiler.

The boiler is 25 feet long, 4 feet in diameter, inside, deducting the contents of two flues it was ascertained to hold 1900 gallons. The "Excelsior" Co., put into the boiler, through a 14 inch blunderbus, 1500 gallons of water in 7 minutes. We think this has not been beaten around these parts, especially by a machine of but 6 inch cylinders.

Yours Truly

EXCELSIOR.

Winchester, Oct. 28th, '57.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Woburn," "E. R.," "Helen Beverly," "H. E. W.," and "A. B. N.," are unavoidably omitted for want of room.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS produce a most surprising change in cases of general debility. The broken down invalid, whose flaccid muscles and relaxed nervous system have scarcely sufficient vitality to sustain his emaciated form in an erect position, is soon renovated and braced by the invigorating effect of this priceless remedy, and his whole frame is re-animating and filled with energy. His spirits resume their buoyancy, and he feels like a new man. Such is the experience of thousands. Longevity depends in a great measure upon the regular and healthy action of the organs of digestion and excretion, and upon these organs Holloway's Pills operate irresistibly.

For the Middlesex Journal.

When the heroic conqueror, Saladin the great, was about to die, he caused a shroud to be made and placed upon a spear, and borne aloft through the camp. The herald who bore it, by the conqueror's command, made the following proclamation:

"This is all that remains for Saladin."

Proclaim it, herald, through the camp,
And o'er the stormy field of strife,—
"The shroud, the coffin, and the grave,
Remain for all at close of life!"

The conqueror and his subject throng,
That strove together, fierce and brave,
Rest, side by side,—to them belong
The shroud, the coffin, and the grave!

Dives and Lazarus,—rich and poor,
Lofly and low, master and slave;
Remain for these, the wide world o'er,
The shroud, the coffin, and the grave!

Age, with dim eye and tottering gait,
Manhood, whose strength the feeble crave;
For these alike, ere long, await
The shroud, the coffin, and the grave!

Youth, joyous; childhood, artless, vain,
Buoyant with life their Maker gave,
Dream not for them there can remain
The shroud, the coffin, and the grave!

Swift herald, is thy song complete?
Doth nought remain beyond the tomb?
Is there no blissful region, sweet
With flowers in Paradise that bloom?

Great God! inspire our souls to gain
"The way, the life, the truth" to save,
That all may find there doth remain
Treasure beyond the cheerless grave!
Greenwood—So. Reading. P. H. S.

The Journal.

WOBURN.

Saturday Morning, October 31, 1857.

RELIEF FOR MEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The Mayor of New York, in a message to the Common Council of that city, presents for consideration the fact, that a large number of laborers have been thrown out of employment, whose necessities, present and prospective, call for action on the part of the city government for their relief. He makes the following proposition in his message.

"I recommend that the Comptroller be authorized to advertise for estimates for furnishing the corporation with fifty thousand barrels of flour, and a corresponding quantity of corn-meal and potatoes, to be paid for by the issue of public construction stock, redeemable in fifty years, and bearing seven per cent interest—these provisions to be disposed of to laborers to be employed upon the public works, in lieu of money, at cost price to the corporation. Let all these works be commenced forthwith, under the proper departments. Twenty-five per cent. could be paid in cash. Every man who will labor should be employed, at a fair compensation, and the supplies thus provided be distributed in return."

A similar state of things must exist, here and in many other places during the approaching winter. That some plan must be devised to meet the want that will exist among us, no one who will reflect a little upon the subject, can deny. The question of relief for the poor and those thrown out of employment, in what way it can best be provided, will, ere long, present itself to the public attention as a present reality, not lightly to be passed over. There is no lack of ability in Woburn, we rejoice to say, and we have none of inclination, to supply the wants of every son and daughter of need among us. The various kinds of business carried on in this town, have yielded a handsome return upon the capital invested, during the past few years. Our business men have reckoned their profits by tens and hundreds of thousands. Some, too, in humbler occupations, whose aspirations for wealth have ever been moderate, mindful of possible reverses, have laid by enough to insure plenty and comfort for their own families, besides a little to bestow upon those who have been less fortunate, or less provident. We hope that when the winter in the business, as well as in the natural world shall have passed by, none will be found who may have had reason to say, "I was an hungry, and ye gave me no meat; naked, and ye clothed me not." There are those in this town, as well as in other places, with families dependant upon them, who have little or nothing upon which to rely in this time of trial. They have lived fully up to their means, by extravagance, it may be, careless of what might await them and others in the future. A little wholesome want, a little of the gnawings of hunger and the pinching of cold, may do such people no harm, but possibly a little good. Yet there are very many who, while practicing a strict economy, have not been able to make the two ends of the year meet, under the cruel, the exorbitant prices that have been rife. They have toiled, with willing hands, for such compensation as they could get, when they could find work to do. But to be thrown out of employment, with the coal bin empty and the flour barrel low, while stern winter already shows himself in the distance, and is rapidly drawing near, is quite enough to make many a stout heart quail and feel anxious for the future. But let the people of this town ever bear in mind that a mutual dependence exists between the rich and the poor, between the laborer and the man that pays for all that is done about him. One cannot suffer without affecting the other. If the business man fails, the laborer is thrown out of employment. If laborers are scarce, business must languish. Let none, then, in these times of pressure, when money brings a high premium, withhold, from any wages justly due for service already rendered, or to be rendered, "be ye warmed, or be ye clothed," without stretching out a hand to afford assistance. Surely, at a time like the present it becomes every man to do something, "not grudgingly," but cheerfully, as a pleasure as well as a duty, to aid those who may be in want. The many dollars and half dollars due for labor and services performed, would greatly help at the present time.

But how shall the requisite assistance be rendered, when the time of pressing want

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WOBBURN LYCEUM.

The Committee of the Woburn Lyceum announce the following special notices, as Lecturers in the course for the ensuing season:

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, D.D., Brooklyn, N.Y.
WILLIAM L. GILBERT, Esq., Boston.
ARTHUR G. LANE, Esq., Boston.
REV. HENRY FOWLER, Rochester, N.Y.
HON. JONATHAN JENCKES, Esq., Boston.
RALPH WARD BEECHER, Esq., Concord.
REV. WILLIAM F. ALGER, Boston.
REV. RUFUS F. STEPHENS, D.D., Woburn.
REV. PETER MASON, Woburn.
REV. BENJAMIN STANTON, D.D., Providence, R.I.
PROF. F. D. HENNINGTON, Cambridge.
JAMES C. SHARP, Esq., Dorchester, (two lectures—Scientific).

The course will consist of thirteen or more lectures, and will be given, with two or three exceptions, on successive Tuesday evenings.

The opening lecture will be delivered on Monday evening, November 9th, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, D.D., of Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Committee cordially invite the citizens of Woburn, Haverhill, and Burlington, to unite with the people of Woburn in attending this course of lectures. The price of a ticket to the whole course will be \$1.00. The price of admission to a single lecture, 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the usual places, and at the door on the evening of the lecture, also at North Woburn, Winchester, and Stoneham.

JOSHUA P. CONVERSE,
JOHN RICHARD,
JOHN J. PIPPI,
E. WALTER CHAMPEY,
J. B. WINN, Committee.

Woburn, October 31, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of Woburn at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to nominate a candidate for Representative to the next Legislature, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

By Distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

Per order of Democratic Town Committee,
Woburn, October 31, 1857.

New Advertisements.

Rubber Goods

OF THE VARIOUS KINDS,
—AT—
UNUSUALLY REDUCED PRICES.
FOR SALE BY
Woburn, Oct. 31. A. ROUNDEY.

Acton Boots!

A NEW supply of FLETCHER'S BOOTS
just received by
AUGUSTUS ROUNDEY.
Woburn, Oct. 31.

GENTS' HEAVY CALF BOOTS, single upper, for sale at ROUNDEY'S.

Oct. 31.

Flannels.

A LARGE assortment of Flannels, from 12½ cts. per yard, and upwards, for sale by
W. WOODBERRY.
Oct. 31.

Cloths and Cassimers.

A LARGE stock of Cloths and Cassimers, just received, and for sale at prices to correspond with the times, by
Oct. 31. W. WOODBERRY.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a fine residence, in Reading, consisting of a nice Cottage House and stable, with good cellar under both; also, a Pigsty, Henry, etc., together with about an acre of land, through which runs a stream of water the whole year, and a Distaff Tree Tree, just commencing to bear, also Currants, etc. It is a good place and will sell for \$1.10 about twenty miles from the town. Possession given immediately. Terms very easy. Price, \$1,200.
Reading, Oct. 31, 1857.—J. J. THOMPSON.

Administration Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed the executor of the estate of Lemuel Richard, late of Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to present the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to
TRUMAN RICHARD, Adm.
Woburn, Oct. 30, 1857.—3b.

SOME OF THE ARTICLES

Reduced in Price!

Velvet Ribbons,
Bonnet
Silks, and All Dress Goods,
Flannels, Cottons and Patches,
Linen, and All Household Goods,
Muslins and Cambrics,
Laces and Embroideries,
Hosiery and Undergarments,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

GEORGE TURNBULL & CO.,

Nos. 1, 5 & 7 Winter Street,
—AND—
269 Washington Street.
OUR ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Boston, Oct. 31.—3b.

Complete Dental Establishment.

DRS. CUMMINGS & FLAGG,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
25 Tremont Street, (up stairs,) Boston.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT!

Stock Reduced!!
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269 Washington Street.
OUR ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Boston, Oct. 31.—3b.

Complete Dental Establishment.

DRS. CUMMINGS & FLAGG,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
25 Tremont Street, (up stairs,) Boston.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT!

Stock Reduced!!
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BENJAMIN W. CONANT,

Would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he has purchased the stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

located at No. 5 & 7, Woburn, Mass., and has replenished the same with a full assortment of articles usually found in a first class drug store. He pledges to the public, and Physicians in particular, that every article used by him in pharmacy shall be of first quality.

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To correspond with the times!!

AND THE PRESENT VALUE OF MONEY!

DRY GOODS

I offer my entire stock of
Woolen Black, and has replenished the same with a full assortment of articles usually found in a first class drug store. He pledges to the public, and Physicians in particular, that every article used by him in pharmacy shall be of first quality.

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Nos. 1, 5 & 7 Winter Street,
—AND—<

Suggested by the Dedication of the Town Hall to Woburn.

There is no place, however high,
If man's strong will hath won it,
But may be better when we ask
God's holy blessing on it.

There is no spot, not unimproved
If sanctified by prayer;
Still, nature is more beautiful
With prayerful voices there.

May Heaven's blessing on this pile,
Shine through each door and casement;
Shed peace on all who walk within,
From dome down to its basement.

May every man, whate'er his creed,
Who here in thought doth labor,
Be sure to make his first concern,
How he can serve his neighbor.

Here may no voices ever come
With hearts of warm dissonance,
But such as bear the oil of peace,
Eschewing all contention.

And may we feel, when we do see
A man go from his portal,
That something hath been surely done
To aid his fellow mortal.

May Peace here weave her silken flag
And the outward panic;
And here no failures meet the ear
Of merchant or mechanic.

'Tis finished in a shadow dark,
In autumn, brown and sober;
While commerce sighs and faith grows cold,
This note forgot October.

But Thou to whom our hearts arise,
Thy hopes and visions telling,
Be pleased to smile upon this place,
And make it off Thy dwelling.

Thou canst illumine the darkest space—
It shines if Thou art there;
Then bless, O God, this finished hall,
Completed but by prayer.

HELEN BEVERLY.
October 23, 1857.

To Correspondents.

"J. S." South Reading. Be content with the victory gained, and treat the vanquished with the same respect and consideration you would like to have extended to yourself under similar circumstances. We decline publishing your "Distressing Calumny."

"A. R." Woburn. Your poetry does not come quite up to our standard. Try again, and do not be discouraged even by repeated failures. Success attends perseverance. "F. M." Woburn. The Judges' decision is in favor of "Ningara"—the Company is satisfied with that, and you ought to be. "Gen. Worth" Company is not responsible for what appeared in the *Journal* over an anonymous signature, unless it is inserted by vote or consent of the company. We respectfully advise you to "let well enough alone."

"S. L." Winchester. Our notice to correspondents last week was necessarily brief, and mention of your favor was accidentally omitted. The time has gone by for it to be useful.

"T. A. R." Woburn. Will you please to call at this office?
"Howarth" and "H. E. W." in type. Laid over for next week.

The Journal.

WOBURN.
Saturday Morning, November 7, 1857.

THE STATE ELECTION.

"Massachusetts has spoken," and with stentorian voice proclaimed victory for free principles. The people of the Old Bay State, although beset with enemies within her own borders, have nobly vindicated their inherent love of Liberty, by the election of Freedom's Champion to the highest post of honor and usefulness in their power to bestow. The result is a splendid triumph. Let the people rejoice, as they ought to enthusiastically, over the brilliant victory won for freedom and equal rights to all. Massachusetts stands true as steel to the great principles of national liberty; she has fully endorsed by this election, the course pursued by her representatives in Congress, who will now feel stronger than ever, and go forth like "giants refreshed with new wine" to battle nobly for the principles of freedom which the Governor elect has so powerfully and eloquently advocated in the halls of the national legislature.

Governor Banks will bring to the discharge of his official duties a strong and vigorous mind, matured by long and successful public service. He comes directly from the ranks of the people, having elevated himself by his own unaided energy, perseverance and ability, from the humble workshop of the artisan to the office of Chief Magistrate of his native State. As one of the people we believe he will be the fearless exponent of their rights, do his best to reform the extravagant course of state expenditure recently pursued, and administer the government in a manner that will elicit the approval of all parties, even his political enemies, and add to his own well-earned honors and the dignity of his position. In his administration he will be fully supported by all branches of the legislature. Seven of the eight Executive Councilors elected are Republicans; of the forty Senators elected thirty-three are favorable to Banks; of the two hundred and forty Representatives one hundred and sixty-eight are Banks men. Mr. Banks' plurality is over 21,000 votes. The State Government of Massachusetts for 1858 will be as follows:—

Governor.
NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Waltham.
Lieut. Governor.
ELIPHALET TRASK, of Springfield.
Secretary of State.
OLIVER WARREN, of Northampton.
Treasurer.
MOSES TENNY, Jr., of Georgetown.
Auditor.
CHARLES WHITE, of Worcester.
Attorney General.
STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, of Salem.
Councillors.
Dis. 1.—N. A. Thompson, Boston, Gardner.
Dis. 2.—Geo. Cogswell, Bradford, Banks.
Dis. 3.—Wm. J. Eames, Malden, Banks.
Dis. 4.—Austin L. Rogers, Leicester, Banks.
Dis. 5.—Edward F. Jukes, Adams, Banks.
Dis. 6.—C. R. Train, Framingham, Banks.
Dis. 7.—Luben M. Wheaton, Norton, Banks.
Dis. 8.—William H. Wood, Middleboro, Banks.

LEONARD HUNTER, of Tewksbury, is re-elected County Commissioner.

JAMES M. USHER, of Medford, is elected to the Senate from the 5th Middlesex Senatorial District.

Representative elect for Woburn, Charles S. Converse, Republican. For South Reading, Melrose and Stoneham, J. S. Eaton and W. Littlefield, Republicans. For Reading and North Reading, Samuel P. Breed, Republican. For Winchester and West Cambridge, Moses Proctor, Democrat. For Burlington, Bedford and Lexington, Charles K. Tucker, American. For Wilmington, Tewksbury and Billerica, Dana Holden, Republican.

Now that the State election is over, and "the country safe," for one year at least, people will have an opportunity to look about them, take their latitude and longitude, and ascertain where they are, not in the business world only, but also in matters pertaining to intellectual progress. The hue and cry, the hurry and scramble of an active hard-fought political contest, has much about it to excite and keep up the spirits in spite of the depressing influences of "hard times." But when that stimulant is suddenly withdrawn, the cause being removed, there is great danger that reaction may take place, and the people of this staunch old State experience a real attack of the blues, although the stock of the new Bank (*) is decidedly at a premium. Certain it is that the mind must have something to dwell upon, or it will sink into inaction and debility. What then so suitable, as an article of mental diet at the present time, as a course of good lectures, a course in which men of all parties and creeds may unite, without any danger of having their peculiar opinions rudely assailed by self-constituted referees, or men wiser in their own conceit than even Solomon himself. Such a course is about to commence in this place, and we unhesitatingly advise every one who can possibly afford it—and there are but very few who can really afford to stay away—to procure tickets at once, attend the whole course, and derive as much benefit from it as they possibly can. A course of lectures upon literary subjects may seem tame and devoid of a proper stimulus for a time. But this false estimate will not long continue, and the mind, having assumed a healthy, unexcited tone, will soon move along in its wonted channels. A few suggestions relative to attendance upon the public lecture, designed for popular instruction, may not be wholly worthless.

In the first place, then, let it be borne in mind that the lecturer is not super-human—whatever he himself may seem to think—and consequently cannot know everything. He may be inferior in his attainments, in some fields of knowledge, to many of his hearers. He will not, if a common sense man, enter those fields at all, but content himself with remaining amid scenes and objects familiar to himself. If he does this, he can hardly fail of presenting some ideas and trains of thought new to his audience. If they are presented, they should be received and considered before they are rejected. There cannot be a beautiful statue without a rough, shapeless block of marble. It is the artist's skill that develops the beautiful form. So in the world of letters, many thoughts are struck out, rough and crude, for other minds to develop, mould and fashion into living, glowing forms of beauty. In the second place, let every one who attends a lecture, go with a teachable spirit. In this way, and this way only, can a lecture prove really valuable. The most learned, those who have drunk deepest at the wells of human knowledge, are ever the most unaffected and modest. They can find a pretty flower or a shining pebble in the most uninviting field, and while listening to the dullest lecture, may, perhaps, receive suggestions of incalculable value to them, and from a man, too, who is but an infant of a day compared with their own profound attainments. If we desire only to laugh, let us employ the buffoon; if we wish to be instructed, the man who understands his subject ought to be able to do it, if you give him the requisite attention.

Let, then, every one endeavor to carry away something, from every lecture, that shall seem as a theme for reflection. Let no one strive to gather all the flowers, and these alone. Let him remember that the most beautiful flower will fade and perish. It is the strong, sharp-cornered, roughly expressed thought, tearing it may be, our over-refined and fastidious ideas of what constitutes "the true, the beautiful and the good," that contains the shining ore. Let us remove the unseemly shell, break in pieces the unsightly stone, and carefully pick up and preserve the precious grains of truth and wisdom that lie hidden within. If such a course were adopted, we should have far less complaint about uninteresting lectures. We are in great danger of over-estimating our so-called intelligence. Of what does that intelligence consist? Is it based upon fair but solid attainments in science, or a familiarity with the higher works of literature. We fear that if an answer was sought, it would be in the negative. Everything has been characterized for some years past, by indolence. A drop of water has often been made to assume wonderful dimensions, and to present colors rivaling the rainbow in beauty. But it was none the less a bubble. So it has been with popular lectures, often the most worthless have called forth the highest admiration, being all glitter and sparkle, and the illusion continued with too many till suddenly all was gone. Let it not be so in the coming course. Let instruction be sought, carefully, earnestly, as the food that must be had, and it will be found.

JUBILANT REJOICINGS.—The Banks men of Woburn celebrated their victory on Wednesday evening with illuminations, fireworks, bonfires, &c. &c., in fine spirit. The houses of a large number of our citizens were handsomely illuminated. Among them the residences of Capt. T. Winn, Nathan Wyman, the Messrs. Champney on Academy Hill, J. B. Winn, C. S. Converse, F. K. Uragin, and S. O. Pollard, and Joseph Wyman's new leather factory, shone out conspicuous. Capt. Winn gave an entertainment to a number of his friends in honor of the occasion.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—New York rivals Massachusetts in the election of the entire Republican State ticket, on Tuesday last.

Woburn Lyceum.

Another course of Lectures before the Woburn Lyceum is announced in our advertising columns. The series that have been provided for our people for the last few seasons, have been in the main deservedly popular. It is not to be supposed that every Lecture has suited everybody. The world does not consist of one grave or the mirthful, the dull or the acute, the didactic or the lyric, alone, but all these qualities are needed to make up the grand whole of life and character. So the varied subjects and styles of the Lectures are necessary to give satisfaction to a miscellaneous audience. The admirer of logic, must not complain that Holmes is funny nor the lover of mirth find fault with Shepard's severity. The blaze and fervor of Chapin should not offend him who delights in the rounded periods of Osgood, nor the expansive philosophy of King move with disdain the admirer of that bold and graphic delineator, Stone. All these must be tolerated with as much good will and cordiality as our respective dispositions will allow. Else no good course of Lectures can be established. The Lecture is now one of the settled influences of the age. If it has not attained its highest form of usefulness, it is still productive of much good. It stimulates and puts us in possession of the best thoughts of our most cultivated minds, and those minds come before us dressed in their mortal forms, from which, through the kindling eye, the animated gesture, and the living voice, we catch an inspiration that we sometimes fail to get from the printed page.

In running our eye over the list of lecturers for the coming season we see several of the most brilliant names known in our literary annals. Foremost among these stands that of Henry Ward Beecher. The very name of this gentleman is a synonym of almost every intellectual quality. Macbeth, in his assumed frenzy after the murder of Duncan, exclaimed, "who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious, loyal and neutral in a moment?" But if such conflicting feelings were impossible to that great intellect, it may be fairly affirmed of Beecher that he is a calm reasoner and a bold declaimer, a skilful rhetorician, a lofty idealist, a pungent satirist, and a swift generalizer of meteoric thought, in nearly the same moment. There are but few orators in this or any other country that can so amuse, instruct and electrify an assembly as this many-sided man.

Following him is the graceful Phillips; a man who, if he did not ostracize himself from social and political life, might attain and fill with honor any station in the State.

Next is Arthur Gilman, Esq., a name not widely known, but it stands for a man richly endowed with humor and excellent in quaint imagery and fantastic thought. He will be good to shake off the rigidity occasioned by the dull times, and set the diaphragm and ribs in rapid motion.

Prof. Fowler, we presume, also, is not much known among us; but from well authenticated reports from Western New York, we are to be the recipients of a rare intellectual treat when he appears before us. He adds to his fine scholarship a fervid eloquence and a mature judgment.

The younger Quincy, who comes next, we all know to possess much of the fire and sagacity of the "old man eloquent," though they are toned down and mellowed by his genial satire and sparkling wit.

Now comes a man that ranks among the leading geniuses of the age. All may not agree with Ralph Waldo Emerson in his *thoughts*, but all will accord to him the possession of masterly *thoughts*. His epigrammatic and nervous style, when once it becomes familiar, is highly relished. Every sentence of his sturdyaxon words is an axiom. A lecture from him will afford ample food for reflection for a twelve-month.

The gentleman to follow Mr. Emerson is fast rising into notice as an able writer and a high-toned Christian scholar, we mean Rev. Mr. Alger. His recent public addresses have pointed him out as a man of mark. The eulogy on Dr. Kane was a most brilliant performance, and the oration on the 4th of July gave him great reputation as a fearless promulgator of his opinions, as well as a keen-sighted observer of the "signs of the times."

Next we have presented to us two of the respected pastors in this town, Rev. Messrs. March and Stebbins. With the ability of those gentlemen to gratify and instruct an audience, we are all, more or less, familiar. We by no means reckon their lectures as the least valuable in the course.

Dr. Sears, of Brown University, is next announced. If we regard "a sound mind in a sound body," as a proper index of a true manhood, then is Bannas Sears worthy of our highest esteem. He is a close reasoner, a deep thinker, and a ripe scholar. Add to this a manly vigorous elocution, just shaded into softness by a benign christian temper, and you have a combination of qualities rarely excelled.

Last among the general lecturers is Prof. F. D. Huntington. We should never miss hearing an address by this popular speaker, if we could by any means get within hearing of his full-toned, melodious voice. So much beauty of rhetoric, purity of diction, and robust energy of thought, conjoined to a vivid and hearty presentation of high moral truth we could not easily forego.

As many of our Lyceum goers are desirous of having a portion of the lectures of a Scientific character, the committee have arranged for two of that kind, to be given by James C. Sharp, a gentleman who comes well recommended as a thorough master of the subjects he presents and who has very perfect instruments for experiments and illustrations.

We heartily commend the course of lectures to the attention of the inhabitants of our town and vicinity. The entertainment will be excellent, and the terms are easy. We advise all to come forward and purchase tickets at the commencement of the season. The peculiar state of the times is no excuse for giving up this "feast of reason." We can much better afford to dangle a luxury in dress, or abridge some darling appetite, than to cease to minister to our social and intellectual natures. Conversation is well, and reading is well, but the public social lecture should by no means be abandoned. We trust our beautiful Lyceum Hall will be filled with an earnest, as we are sure it will by a gratified, audience.

Seventh Congressional District.

The election of Mr. Banks will create a vacancy in the Seventh District, and we will be called upon to elect a member of Congress in his place. The total vote in the District cast on Tuesday last, is as follows:—Banks, 6101. Gardner, 4305. Beach, 2994. The Gardner and Beach vote combined thus outnumbered that for Mr. Banks by 955 votes. The *Boston Herald* pertinently asks if these two will unite to defeat the Republican candidate, whoever he may be. We answer—"No, they will not." The sympathies of a large majority of those who voted for Mr. Gardner are now decidedly with the progressive and triumphant party, and whoever is nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress, will unquestionably be elected. The Americans can forgive the Republicans for defeating them in a fair fight, but they cannot forgive the Democrats for deceiving them with promises of support which were never honored in the breach than in the observance.

That Gov. Gardner depended for his election upon support promised him by leading Democrats, was asserted many times during the campaign, and is now openly acknowledged. The morality and honesty of such a course we leave with the Democrats as a subject for meditation, but the effect has been to utterly destroy, kill and bury the American party in Massachusetts. If such was the object of the Democrats they have succeeded to a charm.

Proceedings of the Annual Town Meeting, Nov. 3, 1857.

Vote for Governor.
Nathan P. Banks, of Waltham, 327
Henry J. Gardner, of Boston, 190
Erasmus D. Beach, of Springfield, 194

For Lieut. Governor.
Eliphalet Trask, of Springfield, 321
Alexander D. Witt, of Oxford, 192
Albert Currier, of Newburyport, 198

For Secretary of State.
Oliver Warner, of Northampton, 324
Benjamin L. Allen, of Boston, 198
Jonathan E. Field, of Stockbridge, 198

For Treasurer.
Moses Tenny, Jr., of Georgetown, 326
Timothy Ingraham, of New Bedford, 188
Charles Thompson, of Charlestown, 193

For Auditor.
Charles White, of Worcester, 325
Chaundier R. Ransom, of Roxbury, 188
Seymour L. Mead, of Nantucket, 198

For Attorney General.
Stephen H. Phillips, of Salem, 328
John H. Clifford, of New Bedford, 194
Ezra Wilkinson, of Dedham, 194

For Senator, Fifth Middlesex District.
James M. Usher, of Medford, 298
Horace Converse, of Woburn, 201
Joshua P. Converse, of Woburn, 198

For Councillor, Third District.
William J. Eames, of Malden, 320
Josiah G. Peabody, of Lowell, 197
Gershom L. Fall, of Chelsea, 197

For County Commissioner.
Leonard Hunter, of Tewksbury, 324
William Hastings, of Framingham, 180
Joshua P. Converse, of Woburn, 180

For Representative for District No. 19.
Charles S. Converse, 317
Horace Collamore, 317
Stephen Devor, 223

TOWN MEETING.
On Art. 1st. Chose Horace Conn, Moderator.

On Art. 2d. Voted to accept the report of the Selectmen, on the Road petitioned for by Eli Jones and others.

Extract from the report:—"Beginning at the easterly corner of John W. Shepard's house lot on the south-westerly side of Warren street, from thence the line runs sixty-eight degrees west of south, by compass, by and with said Shepard's land, two hundred and thirty-two and one-half feet, to land of William Wescott's; thence, same course, by and with said Wescott's land, one hundred and forty-nine and one-half feet to land of Jacob Pierce, twenty-seven feet to a stake and stones on a line with the westerly side of a private way running southerly from this point. Said road is to lie on the left hand side of the above named line, and is to be thirty-three feet wide throughout its whole length. Said road was formerly laid out as a private way by the owners, for the accommodation of house lots on the land through which it passes, and no damages are asked for it, being made a public way, and none are allowed, and no more than ordinary repairs will be required to keep it safe and convenient for public use."

On Art. 3. In relation to widening Walnut street—dismissed.

On Art. 4th. Voted to accept the report of the Selectmen on laying out Union street.

Extract from report:—"Beginning at an iron stake on the easterly side of Main street, and the south-westerly corner of Elbridge Trull's house and store lot; from thence the line runs sixty-seven degrees and forty minutes east of south three hundred and seventy-four feet to a stake and stones by land of the heirs of Peter Pisk; thence seventy-five degrees and twenty minutes east of south three hundred and sixty-nine feet to a stake, by a fence post at Railroad street, at the westerly corner of Stephen Skinner's house lot. Said road is to lie on the right hand or south-east side of the above lines, and is to be thirty-three feet wide throughout its whole length. The courses above named were taken by compass without any allowance for variation. Said road was formerly laid out by the heirs of the late Deacon John Fowle as a private way to accommodate house lots laid out by them adjoining the same, and has been repaired by the town and known by the name of Union street; and as no damages have been demanded, none are allowed."

On Art. 5. In relation to compensation to Engine Co., No. 2.—dismissed.

On Art. 6. Voted to accept the list of Jurors as revised by the Selectmen. W.

DOGS.—A gentleman informs us that in passing through East Woburn, yesterday, he counted seven dogs in one drove. The prospect appears fair for sausages to be cheap the coming winter.

WILL NOT SURREND.—It was stated by a correspondent, a short time since, that Messrs. Church & Lane, the enterprising Piano Forte case manufacturers, at Winchester, would stop operations in a short time on account of the "hard times." We are glad to learn from a reliable source that they have concluded to keep on with their business.

Accommodation for Lyceum Goers.

Our Winchester friends will notice that a special train of cars will be run from Woburn to Winchester next Monday evening, immediately after the close of Mr. Beecher's lecture, for the accommodation of those who wish to attend from that place. A train will also be run every Tuesday evening, if a sufficient number of tickets to this course of lectures are taken in Winchester to warrant it. We hope that all who propose to purchase season tickets will do so promptly, that the committee may be able to complete the necessary arrangements with the R. R. company. At a time like the present, when money is not abundant, something is necessary by way of amusement. What so cheap, and at the same time so useful, as a course of good lectures, where all may forget, for the hour at least, the incessant jargon of notes, stocks, banks, suspension of specie payments, and five per cent a month. It will give the mind a respite, and allow it to re-act and gather new strength to battle with the trials and reverses of business. We trust that the people of this and the adjoining towns will look up on the subject in this light. We believe they will be better off in the end if they avail themselves of such a healthful relaxation from the perplexities of business as is now brought within their reach.

THE "QUAKER VOTE."—The *Traveller* says that the 13,000 plurality it counted upon for Gov. Gardner, is minus because the "Quaker vote" did not come out. Not a word about the \$14,000 bribe the proprietors are said to have pocketed, can be found in its columns. Why is it so quiet on that subject? The *Traveller* will have to crack some pretty bright jokes before it laughs off the ridiculous figure it now puts before the people. Crime of every hue, even the crime of turning one's political jacket for pay, is sure, sooner or later, to meet with the punishment it merits. The *Traveller* has been tried by the people at large, and convicted of perjury, and been sentenced to print small editions and decrease the number of its advertisements. It is now serving out this righteous sentence, preparatory to a great drainage of its resources soon to be made by one Moses Tenny, whom the people have re-elected to take care of their money for the ensuing year.

Middlesex East District Medical Society.

This body held its annual meeting in this town at the house of Dr. John Nelson, Court street, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4th.

Present.—Drs. Chapin, B. & E. Cutter, Drew, Ingalls, Mansfield, Nelson, Rickard, Wakefield, and by invitation, Drs. Hodgdon and Underwood, of West Cambridge, and Dr. Lang, of Woburn, Dentist.

Samuel A. Toothaker, M. D., of Wilmington, the President, in the chair.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year.

President—Wm. Ingalls, M. D., of Winchester.

Vice President—S. Watson Drew, M.D., of Woburn.

Treasurer and Librarian—Benjamin Cutter, M.D., of Woburn.

Censors—Horace P. Wakefield, M. D., of Reading; Alonzo Chapin, M. D., of Winchester; Ephraim Cutter, M. D., of Woburn.

Councillors—William Ingalls, M. D., of Winchester, ex. off.; Benjamin Cutter, M.D., of Woburn; Erasmus O. Phinney, M. D., of Melrose; Horace P. Wakefield, M. D., of Reading.

Auditor—Truman Rickard, M. D., of Woburn.

Commissioner on Trials—Alonzo Chapin, M. D., of Winchester.

Library Committee—Alonzo Chapin, M.D. of Winchester; Benj. Cutter, M. D., of Woburn; Truman Rickard, M. D., of Woburn.

Secretary—Ephraim Cutter, M. D., of Woburn.

Richard L. Hodgdon, M. D. and Joseph Underwood, M. D., of West Cambridge, were then elected Honorary Members, which action was gracefully acknowledged by the recipients.

Dr. Rickard then read an interesting report of a case of inversion of the Uterus.

At this juncture, the host, Dr. Nelson, invited the society to a discussion of a plentiful supply for the wants of the inner man which was provided in an adjoining apartment. Having done full justice to this subject, the society returned to its place, and was edited by a well written paper read by Dr. Hodgdon.

Dr. Chapin then made some remarks upon the toxicological and other effects of the oil of tansy, and a conversation followed in which nearly all the members participated. At a late hour the society adjourned.

FIRST DANCE OF THE SEASON.—Gen. Worth Engine Company, of Stoneham, are to have a grand firemen's ball, on Friday evening, next, in the Town Hall, Stoneham.

SNOWS' PATHFINDER RAILWAY GUIDE for November has been issued. It contains the full arrangements of the New England railroads.

THE LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE.—The November number is handsomely illustrated, and contains several excellent articles.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—The October number of the parent of magazine literature has been received from the New York publishers, Messrs. Scott & Co. It is stored, as usual, with the richest thoughts of some of the best writers of England.

HEN-ROOST ROBBERS AND HOG THIEVES, are operating in neighboring towns. Look out for them. Entry thieves are also about, and will not be slow to take advantage of hall doors being left open. Mr. T. V. Sullivan had an overcoat stolen from his entry a short time since.

Holloway's Pills are of infinite benefit to persons suffering from nervous tremors and general feebleness. They renovate the nervous system and brace the muscles, as well as give tone to the stomach. Their purgative action is unaccompanied by pain, and as they have powerful stomachic as well as aperient and purifying properties, they literally carry on the work of invigorating the digestion, relieving the bowels, and regulating the secretions at one and the same time. This cannot be said of any other medicine in existence.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

Mr. Editor:—Mention has been made of a Mr. Andrews, of Essex, that at the age of 80 years he was able to walk two miles, carrying a basket containing a dozen of eggs.—Now, sir, I would not detract one iota from the salubrity of the Essex climate; but I would simply refer them to the following:

Last Sabbath morning there might have been seen a good looking old gentleman stepping off as lively as some young person to the house of worship, to open it and make the fire, in fact, to perform the duties of sexton and also the office of deacon. This gentleman is 92 years of age, and rarely wears an overcoat or carries a cane, fearing people will think him an old man! The past summer he mowed a little, and swung his scythe gracefully, cutting a clean swath. He has one brother living in town who is ninety years of age and is as bright as a button; and when addressed he turns with military tact upon his heel, and in an erect posture, answers very politely. There is also another brother, about 84, and he would hardly be called more than 60. He is a very sensible man—indeed his forte is to argue, and he can out-talk any lawyer or minister in town.—These relics are connecting links between the past and the present. Long may they wave!

WOBURN.

(Correspondence of the Middlesex Journal.)

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, '57.

The smoke of our great crash is gradually clearing away, and people are beginning to look about them, to see how they stand with the world. The events which have followed each other in rapid succession since the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Co., were so totally unexpected and apparently impossible from a past point of view, that the whole community was stunned, and our financial history during this disastrous period, seems like a brief and bitter dream. But here we are. Three months ago we were prosperous. We live by trade, not by production, in this city of ours. Trade was excellent; that is, the grain and cotton growers were well supplied with the means of raising money, with no prospective difficulty in raising it, and therefore were disposed to buy largely of the foreign and domestic luxuries which this market offers to the country at large. Our currency has been broken up, domestic exchanges are paralyzed, people can neither buy nor pay for their last season's purchases. We who live by trade are of course thrown out of employment when trade ceases, and those who have accumulated nothing, or whose accumulations are locked up in stocks once regarded profitable investments but now temporarily valueless—this class are feeling the gripes of poverty.

The Banks are somewhat more liberal in their discounts this week, but as they have already broken half the business community or forced them to an entire or partial suspension, there are few traders whose paper they can safely accept. The condition of the dealers in fancy goods is especially improving.—The value of such commodities as fancy silks and other dress goods, caps, and articles of ornament, depends on their being disposed of during the season for which they were especially prepared. When they are out of fashion they are worth 50 per cent less, or are often utterly unsaleable. Large stocks of this kind of goods had been manufactured here and imported for the fall trade, in the anticipation, which circumstances three months ago seemed to justify, that trade would be brisk and extensive. As things are, the loss to this class of trade will be very heavy, and many houses engaged in it will be broken up altogether.

We are likely to have a scant supply of breadstuffs this winter. The stock in this and all the eastern cities is reduced very low, and the western farmers seem inclined to hold on to their produce, the bulk of it at least, in the expectation of realizing better prices in the spring. But this course, if pursued, will be disastrous to the prosperity of the country, and cannot therefore fail to react unfavorably upon the farmers when they really wish to dispose of their stocks. The effect further will be to raise the prices of all manufactured goods by next July or August, at least 30 per cent, as importation and home manufacture will be cut down to the lowest possible point.

Cotton and wool may be lower, and probably will be much lower, if we do not get the bulk of the crops forward this fall. But who has the capital to go on manufacturing goods even at the lowest prices for the raw material? The eastern manufacturers cannot even raise money to pay their hands, and foreigners will get their fingers burnt so severely this fall, by the failures of their American debtors, that they will be very shy of consigning goods here, for the next two seasons, and nothing, hardly, will come out to order, that is, on American account, for the sufficient reason that the parties generally engaged in that traffic have lost one half or the whole of their capital, by the sacrifices they have been obliged to make this fall to sustain their credit.

There is a little languid movement among politicians, but the mass of the community do not seem to be interested. Very few merchants will go out of their way two blocks this year, to cast a vote.

In announcements we have little that is worth noticing. Two galleries of French and English paintings have been recently opened in this city, which attract much attention. The Crystal Palace Fair keeps open another week. The performances of the steam organ are very attractive. The music is rather jerky, but sounds well at a distance.

READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

READING, Nov. 5, '57.

Friend Pippy:—The victory is won, and the Honorable Nathaniel Prentice Banks, the iron man

To Correspondents.

L. G. R. New Haven. Accept our warmest congratulations, and tender our best wishes to your charming daughter, who is a belle no more. May you both enjoy a long life of domestic happiness, the "only bliss of Paradise that has survived the fall."

"A. B. N."—Your "Song of the Sea" is very pretty. It will appear next week. "Casper" Reading.—We again repeat that we do not publish any communication unless the author entrusts us with "his real name." If the High School in V. is conducted in the manner you set forth, the people ought to be in form, of it, and the editor, but as we know nothing of the circumstances, we wish to be assured that the informant comes from a reliable source before we give it currency.

"Thou shalt."—Stonham. Are you not yet cured of that attack of the "ager"? The article on "Aristocratic Shoemakers" has not come to hand.

"Mrs. R." Malden. We accede to your request.

Several communications are unavoidably laid over.

The Journal.

WOBURN.

Saturday Morning, November 14, 1857.

Cultivation of Fruit.

The present is a very favorable season of the year for transplanting most kinds of fruit trees, grape vines, etc., and we advise every man who has a spot of ground, however small, to see to it that there is one choice fruit tree or grape-vine upon it, properly cared for. There are many houses in this town with scarcely a fruit-tree about them, or if perchance a few have been planted, they are puny and sickly in their growth, affording little or no promise of future productiveness. Without careful and constant cultivation it is almost useless to plant even the choicest kinds of fruit. If left to themselves no fruit will be found. The soil must be enriched with proper fertilizers, all superfluous branches must be seasonably removed, or no very satisfactory result will follow as a recompense for the labor bestowed.

Grapes! rich, luscious grapes! Who does not prize them as a rare luxury, and almost envy the possessor of a productive grape-vine, and yet there is hardly a dwelling in this town where a vine might not be successfully cultivated were proper time and care bestowed. They will grow by the poor man's door as well as in the rich man's arbor. Too many, we fear, although they admire the fruit, are unwilling to bestow the necessary labor and trouble. But if there is any one who wishes to cultivate the grape, now is the time to begin. Some friend will gladly furnish a root, or at any rate a few cuttings. These are preserved till spring and then planted, and all the labor prove a pleasure rather than a burden. But let every one who has but little room to spare, beware of the fancy kinds, got up to sell at exorbitantly high prices. The Isabella, the Concord, and some other few native varieties are most worthy of trial, and will best repay the time and attention bestowed upon them. These can be obtained at almost any one who cultivates the grape. If a plant already rooted cannot be procured, two or three cuttings can be obtained from the trimmings of the present month. These can be carefully preserved during the winter, and planted in the spring, and two or three years will produce a vine large enough to bear fruit.

November is an excellent time for transplanting almost all kinds of fruit trees. If set now, they will be ready to commence growing in the spring, and thus nearly a year will be saved. If any one wants a choice tree, let him call at the nursery of John Cummings, Jr., and he will find the very best varieties of almost any thing pertaining to the fruit garden. Business is dull now, and there is some leisure time. If a portion of it is spent in selecting and planting fruit-trees they will be growing while the times are hard, for trees feel not the effect of business panics. How great the pleasure to pluck the delicious cherry, apple or peach from the tree planted by our own hand. No one can appreciate who has not experienced it. Fruit purchased in the market is good, but it is very expensive, and inferior after all to the same kind plucked in our own garden. There is a pleasure, a satisfaction in watching the growth of the trees we plant. They serve like children, and we feel an honest pride in their prosperity. If any one wishes for information upon the culture of fruit trees, let him consult that excellent work, Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.

REV. WILLIAM R. ALGER.—Our citizens will bear in mind that the Rev. Mr. Alger, the eloquent eulogist of Dr. Kane, is to lecture before the Lyceum, next Tuesday evening. His many admirers in Woburn and vicinity, will not fail to be present and greet his visit here. He may lack the power of saying startling things, but we mistake if his lecture does not prove as really valuable, as instructive, as that of Henry Ward Beecher. We learn that many deeply regret that they did not attend Mr. Beecher's lecture; they should not suppose it would be much. Such people should bear in mind that Mr. Beecher never lectures without saying many things of exceeding interest. And so it will be with our other lecturers. We again say to the people of Woburn, although the times are hard, you cannot afford to stay away from these lectures. Better economize to the amount of one dollar in something else, but don't starve the mind. Attend the whole course; listen for instruction, not to find fault, and you will obtain the value of your money many times over.

"The ancient city of Delhi, (or properly Shahjahanabad,) is again in the possession of the English. They assaulted it on the 14th of September and effected a lodgment, and after six days of hard fighting, had the entire city. The king and his sons escaped. The conquerors gave no quarter except to women and children.

"The American horses, Pryor and Babylon, were badly beaten in England, at the race for the Cambridgehire stakes.

"Gen. Cavaignac died suddenly, at Paris, of disease of the heart.

Henry Ward Beecher's Lecture.

The first lecture before the Lyceum was given, on Monday evening last, by Henry Ward Beecher. (There is no use in giving him the title of Rev. when he appears on the platform as a Lecturer, for he most certainly ignores all titular dignity on such occasions, and passes for plain Mr. Beecher.) The theme of the speaker was announced as the "Christian Commonwealth." Government, he said, were resolved into two classes, the Kingly and the Republican or Democratic; that is, they are either instituted for the benefit of the few, or for the well-being of all. They are both founded on qualities in human nature, but the one is built on pride or selfishness, and the other on benevolence or love. Good specimens of the former kind are found among the monarchies of the world, whether more or less absolute, but we have no perfect model of the latter, as we desire to see an Emperor, we need not go to Paris, nor to see a Pope, visit Rome.

But the true Christian Commonwealth does not imply perfect equality of condition and circumstance. In it there will be gradations and rank. Some of its members will be more valuable than others, and take relatively higher positions, but this is to be done for the good of all. The more learned, the more wealthy, and the more strong, must use their money and wisdom, and might, for the support and protection of the weaker and more unfortunate.

The lecturer then gave a most vivid illustration of the character of true benevolence as represented by the sun. From its high station in the heavens that body reaches down its arms and puts them lovingly about the simplest daisy and wild-flower, as well as embraces the shrub and stately tree; it visits the lonely dell and the arid desert as frequently as the broad meadow and the lofty hill, it seeks out the laborer's cottage and the hovel of poverty with as much zeal as it does the stately mansion or the kingly palace, its lustre is reflected from the mountain fall as brightly as from the broad river or expanded lake, it glides with equal delight the pebble upon the beach and the boulder upon the mountain, it smiles as sweetly upon the thatched roof as upon the turreted castle or the pillared dome, all, all share in its beauty and beneficence. It is truly a fit emblem of that all pervading love which dwells in the bosom of God and should be found in the hearts and among the institutions of men.

The eloquent gentleman then touched upon the value of man, as man. This springs from his relations to God and immortality. The humblest infant upon its mother's knee, the just ushered into existence, is of more worth than the earth's broad acres and its mines of glittering ore.

The city is great in its immense warehouses, its costly mansions, its temples and cathedrals, its profusion of manufactures, its treasures of art and its glitter of equipage and show, but all these are nothing to the value of man.

These are but the instruments in the hands of the race, and perish with the using, but man is above them all and above the governments of his own creation. Some people thought that property and institutions must be saved, and man be crushed beneath them, but no; let property and institutions perish, but man be preserved in his integrity.

The power of ridicule in the lecturer was brought to bear upon those persons who are so fond of courting the proud and selfish classes. Men go to Europe and are in ecstasies to touch the hand of an Earl, and thrill with delight to bow in the presence of royalty, and then return to take the rough hand of toil with daintiness, and regard labor with disdain.

The common school, he said, is a part of the true Commonwealth. The state looks upon all alike as the subjects of its educational power. The child of wealth sits on the same bench as the offspring of poverty. The son of the Governor competes in the same class with the boy of the humblest mechanic.

The New England town meeting was pronounced to be the best specimen of a pure democracy that ever existed. Out of these the best ideas of liberty have sprung. Many think that democracy is a synonyme for meanness and vulgarity, but there is no necessary connection between them. Dirt is no element in democracy.

The true Commonwealth, as its name suggested, required the diffusion of good to all; it is a Commonwealth. Not an equal distribution of power and wealth, but it is like the ocean, composed of myriads of individual drops, but all acting as a harmonious whole. It is not stagnant and lifeless, but has motion in tides and currents, the wind stirs its surface into white capped surges and mountain waves, but when their end is served they fall back again into the mass and become undistinguished as before. Man is an individual as well as a part of the State. In the first place he has a right to himself. He has a right to labor for and develop himself. This is fundamental. It cannot be taken from him by law or constitution. The bird has wings, which presume the use of air to fly in. The fish has fins, which imply the use of water to swim in. So man, with his natural God-derived powers is entitled to the free and unrestrained exercise of them, within the limits of benevolence and love to others. The higher classes are not to be regarded chiefly. The theory of kings and despots, is that if the wealthy and titled are cared for and protected, the process will go on into the masses, but that is not the Christian way. The Savior sought his companions and apostles among the humble and ignorant. He commenced with the lower ranks in social life; if these are elevated, the whole mass is raised. The cauldron is made to seethe by raising the fuel beneath the vessel and not upon its top.

The church, above all institutions, should be modelled on the plan of the Commonwealth, but at present it is not so. It looks too much after the wealthy and cultivated, and affects exclusiveness. Mr. B. said he should not like to hear the scollar speak of

the church as he did, but being a teacher in that body he had a right to say those things which the infidel had not.

A minister he regarded only as a man, and he ought to exercise the common privileges of man,—he should have thoughts, and express them,—nothing in his vocation took from him the duties or annulled the obligations of a citizen and a member of the community in which he lived.

But we must forbear further report of the lecture, for we lack room and ability to do it justice. Many fine points we have omitted, and the numerous sharp, pithy, Beechery sentences which were thrown off, quite defy the power of pen.

The lecture was decidedly successful. If all were not pleased with every sentiment, they could not but enjoy the boldness and originality, the thorough manhood, the happy conceits, the quaint similes, and the flashing fancies, that made up its entire structure. May we live to hear the Beecher again.

School Examinations.

The present week has been, as will be the week to come, of much interest to teachers and children, and ought to be to parents, as the school examinations previous to the fall vacation are now taking place. The examination of the Central Primary School, Miss Lizette Jaquith, teacher, occurred on Tuesday. There have been in this school 114 scholars during the term, sometimes more, and the teacher has labored faithfully and unremittingly for the welfare and advancement of this large number of children, with whom her schoolroom has been over-crowded, and we are pleased to record that her labors have been crowned with the most complete success. In a previous issue of the Journal we attempted to give a faint description of the state of this school—it was worse than we then pictured it—but Miss Jaquith has brought order out of confusion—thoroughness out of laxity and remissness. It is needless to say that the examination was highly creditable to the teacher as well as to the scholars.

The school at Thompson's Village, under the tuition of Miss M. M. Fowle, was examined on Wednesday. This is Miss Fowle's first experience in teaching, and we hear that she has made a very good beginning.

The Eastern Primary School, Miss Amelia Andrews, teacher, was examined on Thursday, in presence of a large number of visitors. Miss Andrews has proved herself well qualified for the duties of a teacher. The progress made by her scholars during the past term affords abundant evidence of her ability to teach and to govern a school in the right way.

The examination of the Central Intermediate School, taught by Miss S. E. Richardson, took place on Thursday afternoon. A most pleasing circumstance of this examination was the attendance of a large number of visitors. The several classes appear to have made good progress during the term. The first class in Arithmetic was particularly noticeable for proficiency in the rules. This class enters the Grammar School at the commencement of the next term. We were pleased to observe the improvement in the furniture of this schoolroom—it having recently been furnished with seats and desks of an improved pattern. It would be well for all concerned if some other schoolrooms we know of were improved in a similar way. The want of ventilation in Miss Richardson's school must be sensibly felt by the scholars, as we know it was by the visitors who attended the examination.

The examination of District No. 1 Grammar School took place yesterday. Too late for notice in this week's paper.

We submit the date of examination of the other schools:

DISTRICT NO. 1.—North Intermediate, Thursday, Nov. 19, a.m. South Intermediate, Thursday, Nov. 19, p.m. South Primary, Friday, Nov. 20, a.m. North Primary, Friday, Nov. 20, p.m. High School, Saturday, Nov. 21, a.m. and p.m.

DISTRICT NO. 2.—Primary School, Wednesday, Nov. 18, a.m. Grammar School, Wednesday, Nov. 18, p.m.

DISTRICT NO. 3.—Mixed School, Friday, Nov. 17, a.m.

DISTRICT NO. 4.—Grammar and Primary School, Monday, Nov. 23, commencing at 8, a.m.

DISTRICT NO. 6.—Mixed School, Friday, Nov. 17, p.m.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—Misses Boynton & Harlow have taken the store on the corner of Main and Pleasant streets, recently occupied by Mrs. Cutter, where they intend to carry on the millinery and dress making business. Their card will be found in another column.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.—The Fall and Winter arrangements of passenger trains on the Boston and Lowell and Woburn Branch Railroad will be found advertised in this week's Journal.

CHEAP CLOTHING.—Mr. J. W. Hammond announces that he has reduced the prices of his large stock of clothing below the actual cost of manufacture, as an inducement for all who want clothing to purchase now. We have examined some of the goods, and the prices, and are satisfied that all who want to buy Fall and Winter clothing will effect a large saving by making their purchases at Hammond's.

COUNTERFEITS.—A man who entered his name on a Bridgeport Hotel register as "Captain David Fitzgibbon Eggleston, New York," was arrested on Monday night, in Bridgeport, for passing counterfeit five dollar bills on the South Reading Bank, Mass. The bills were new and well executed. He succeeded in passing a considerable amount before being arrested.

FALL IN BEEF.—In Philadelphia, on Monday the cattle market fell one dollar on the hundred weight, below the prices of last week. The market is very dull, and the supply largely exceeding the demand. There is a prospect before the winter is over, of beef being down to a fair average price.

The shoemakers of Lynn are holding meetings to devise means of relief in the present depression of trade in that city.

For the Middlesex Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—

At the residence of Mr. John Carroll, on Thursday evening last, a company of young men assembled for a musical serenade in compliment to the new married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Emery.

At half-past ten o'clock, the amateurs were quietly received by Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, at the underground kitchen door, and after divesting their outer garments, proceeded in a bee line to a front room up stairs, underneath where the couple had retired.

The tune of "Mary Ann," followed by a Waltz and Song, ("Nellie Gray,") had the desired effect, and immediately "brought down" the happy couple, much to their surprise and satisfaction.

After a visit of two hours, during which refreshments were partaken of and more music indulged in, the company retired to their homes, evidently pleased that the evening had been well and profitably spent. R.

Woburn, Friday, Nov. 13, '57.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

Mr. Editor:—Your very timely remarks in your last issue, were received with much favor, and they must and will have a good effect.

It does seem, Mr. Editor, that if there was ever a call, a loud call on the generous public, it is at present. Already it is foreboded that the frequent solicitation for charity, even thus early; and, as the season advances, what I would ask, will be the situation of many who are out of employment and out of meal. "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord," and, as Dean Swift says, "If you like the terms, down with the dust."

I believe we have an organization for the purpose of assisting the needy, and, if not presuming too far, allow me to suggest to the ladies of Woburn, through its officers, that they immediately devise some way or means by which they may be ready to extend a helping hand to those who, without such aid during the inclement season, may suffer. I think there is not one of our citizens who would consent that a case of actual want should occur in town. HOWARD.

\$500 REWARD.—The Selectmen of Winchester have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who fired the premises of N. A. Richardson, on the 22d of October.

MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association will be held in Fall River, at the City Hall, on Monday and Tuesday, November 23d and 24th.

"THE QUESTION."—The Orange Journal, of Orange, N. J., one of our exchanges, published last week a leading editorial headed as above, which we considered quite a good article, on the subject of employment for the poor. As we read it we found that the ideas, and even the language, sentences and punctuation, appeared familiar—looked like "old friends in a new place"—and on comparing it with our leading article of Oct. 31st, the two looked so much alike, that it was difficult to tell "to which of them." It struck us as a "most singular coincidence." Do tell us, friend Gardner, how did it happen? That is "the question."

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

MY DEAR JOURNAL.—A few evenings since I had the pleasure of listening, in company with a few distinguished literary people, to a private reading of Mr. B. P. Shillalah's new poem, read by that estimable gentleman himself, at his residence. This production is altogether superior to his poem on "The Street," delivered before the Lyceum of your town, last year, and must serve to place him in the front rank of lecturers. Within the past year Mr. S. has travelled over a large tract of country in the Northern and Western States, lecturing with good success in very many of the principal cities and towns. He starts the present season on a similar tour, with a very enlarged experience, and a better understanding of what is requisite to meet the wants of the people. The subject of this new poem, (I know not what name it may possibly be christened) is "The Life of Man," beginning with him as an infant and following him through the successive stages of juvenility, youth, early and mature manhood and old age, every scene being described with vivacity and in a manner to interest. Running through the whole discourse there is a rich, genial humor, of that quiet kind that gradually forces itself upon you, accelerating the circulation, tickling the ribs and feeling after your entire corporeity until your toes fairly tingle, and you are forced to smile audibly to get relief. Mr. S. is about starting on a lecturing tour to the West, and it is gratifying to know that his engagements the present season are three to one of last season. He is advertised in one of the Western towns as B. P. Shillalah, a name which might lead some of our western friends, not posted, to expect something of a literary outburst during his advent among them.

Now that I am on lecturers I cannot refrain from speaking in this connection, of a most excellent one, Mr. E. S. Rand, Jr., of So. Dedham, who has two of the most interesting and instructive lectures to which one need listen. The "Romance of a Poet of Flowers," and the "Wonder of the Vegetable Kingdom." Both of these are exceedingly clever productions, their popularity being evidenced in the fact that their author has invitations to deliver them before many of the Lyceum associations of Boston and vicinity. I should hope if the Woburn list was not complete, he might be added to it.

Mrs. Barrow gave a dramatic reading at the Melionia on Saturday evening, to a small select audience. This lady is unusually full of engagements to give dramatic readings before Lyceum associations the present season. Mr. Barrow is already busy making selections for his stock company, with which he intends to open the Howard next spring.

The famed Rozzani Ballet troupe appeared at the "Boston" on Monday evening, in full flow of their wondrous agility and astonishing evolutions. They were greeted by a good audience. A. B. N.

WE would call the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Remis, Boiss & Co., in this day's paper. Here is an opportunity for those in want of clothing, to select a single garment or more from the largest wholesale stock in the city. Every garment is warranted, and will be sold at retail for wholesale cost. The stock is all new and very complete. Now is the time to replenish your wardrobe at a small expense by calling upon the above named firm, No. 87 Milk, corner of Milk and Congress streets, Boston.

CHEAP CORN.—We see it stated in the papers that in Wisconsin and Illinois, corn standing in the field is offered at an average of ten cents a bushel.

(Correspondence of the Middlesex Journal.)

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Nov. 3, '57.

Another week of high pressure is almost over. Commercial matters are brightening up a little; since the Banks have received state money, there has gone out to the west a considerable amount of that currency, and produce is beginning to come forward. Who is the real debtor now? who is the man that stops the machinery of commerce by failing to pay up? The consumer of goods is the actual defaulter, yet, strange to say, though he has property to pay his debts with, it is not wholly his fault that they have not been paid. The western farmer has not, until lately, been able to exchange his produce for any kind of money which would bear keeping.—Now, the flow of gold and good bills is setting out west; the trouble cannot be charged upon the Banks any longer, and if the farmers do not pay, the bankruptcy of the country must lie at their door, providing always that navigation does not close before the bulk of shipments can be made. This revolution, it must always be borne in mind, is not a commercial but a financial one. We have failed, not because of over-trading, not because our consumption has exceeded our production. This is the favorite cry of ranters; facts contradict the assumption. But an entire derangement of the system of exchange throughout the country, through the suicidal action of Banks, has rendered it impossible for one section to pay its debts to the others. And there is no doubt, notwithstanding, that this derangement and confusion is taken advantage of by unscrupulous parties, many of whom, though actually able to pay their debts, have sought to defer payment, and even to obtain extensions on notes falling due next spring, when there is no reason to suppose that solvent houses will find any difficulty in meeting their obligations. The jobbers have got through their heaviest payments, the Banks are discounting more freely, and things look a little brighter. The importers have very generally failed to meet their engagements on the other side, and in two or three weeks we shall have reports of a grand crash among French and British manufacturers.

Unemployed labor is beginning to manifest a rather unmanageable disposition, and matters look rather squally for the winter, especially among the great masses of artisans, for whom there is now scarcely any employment to be found. There was a large and inflammatory meeting of this class yesterday, at which the most seditious sentiments were uttered. The only tangible plan of relief we can propose, is, that the railroads should offer to carry families west and south at half price, the remainder to be made up from contributions of the benevolent. We certainly have an overstock of the human race at this particular juncture, in the city of New York. A summary law should be passed by the legislature, prohibiting marriages until such time as our domestic exchanges shall have been regulated, and the country at large become tranquil.

Of course we have very little trade in general merchandise; produce sells at fair rates; cotton can't be "moved;" dry goods are not dead but sleeping; there is more disposition to sell on credit since the last week, though the terms given are shorter than heretofore. There is a dearth of amusements; nothing seems to take. The election was "no go" at all; not even the regular fraternity of shoulder-litters, would condescend to show any degree of excitement or interest about it. There was no need of "fighting at the polls," as nobly cared enough about voting to go near a poll if a hair of his head might be endangered thereby, and consequently there was not the slightest excuse for a scrimmage.

We predict better times in the course of a few weeks; not from mere conjecture, either. Let us look at the case. The distress is chiefly among the artisans; those who have been engaged in the preparation of useful and ornamental articles for the season's trade. Now there is a prospect that all stocks of this description, dry goods, fancy goods, hats, etc., will be extremely scarce and valuable in a few months, owing to the checking of manufactures here, but especially to the almost entire cutting off of importation. "We will never trust this country again," say the French and German agents on this side; so much the better for this country. Now manufacturers must soon see that they will have a clear field for another season, no rivals or small stocks on hand; they will therefore engage in production again, and very extensively, as soon as money becomes easier, which event promises to come off in the course of a few weeks.

There are plenty of young gentlemen, as well as plenty of old ones, whose heads are turning gray, which gives the former a great deal of uneasiness, and exposes the age of the latter. To avoid these little perplexities, we advise such of our readers to use Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, which will, in the course of a few weeks, change the hair to its natural color. It does not dye the hair, like most of the hair restoratives, but produces a gradual change of color from the roots of the hair to the final end, and gives it a fine and glossy appearance. We have seen many persons who have used it successfully, and pronounced it the only invention which has come to their idea of a "cure for gray heads."

We commenced using it about two months since, and if we are any judge of age and beauty, it has made us at least ten years younger; in fact, we are beginning to look quite young, and feel very much like getting a young wife. The change is miraculous, and it would be as difficult to find a gray hair now as it would be to find an idea in the head of the Duke of Buckingham. We know several old maids and some young widows, whose locks are just beginning to assume a silvery hue, and who have been talking seriously about resorting to this remedy, and we advise them not to delay any longer. It never fails.—St. Louis Herald.

Sold by all respectable druggists.

WE would call the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Remis, Boiss & Co., in this day's paper. Here is an opportunity for those in want of clothing, to select a single garment or more from the largest wholesale stock in the city. Every garment is warranted, and will be sold at retail for wholesale cost. The stock is all new and very complete. Now is the time to replenish your wardrobe at a small expense by calling upon the above named firm, No. 87 Milk, corner of Milk and Congress streets, Boston.

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SOUTH READING.

The Times.

Is it not true that "the times" have made much "harder" than they otherwise would be, by every one joining in the cry of "hard times"? There are many who never would know that the times were hard if they did not hear it announced by others. And yet they say, "the times are hard, and we cannot pay so much as we have done for the support of the gospel at home or abroad—for benevolent purposes in various ways—cannot afford to supply newspapers for the family, nor other publications for the children—cannot afford to purchase goods at a fair price, or pay for those already purchased and consumed." All because of "hard times." But you ask them: "Is not your work continued?" "Yes." "Have your wages been diminished?" "No." "Do you not receive cash in payment every week or month?" "Yes." "Then where is the force of your apology for neglecting to do your duty?" "Well, but—it is hard times."

So the times are a scape goat for many sins. The fact cannot be winked out of sight, however, that there is at present a great depression in the business world; but the question should be, "how can we make the best of it?" Not by a display of doleful faces, and the cry of "panic, panic." Let each one go to work and seek to do something to prevent the distress being so great as he had predicted.

Many who are fearing that they shall come to want and be obliged to ask the charity of others, ought to be inquiring if there is not something they can do to alleviate the wants of those less fortunate than themselves. Scores are destitute of employment, and an idle winter is in prospect. Our actions thus far in life may have been wholly influenced by motives of selfishness, having our own emolument in view. Our hopes of personal gain for the present are mostly cut off. Are we not then, by the necessity of our natures, the strong desire within us to be active to some purpose—driven to look about us to find subjects towards whom we can act the part of the good Samaritan, and thus answer an end of our being, which we fail to answer in times of prosperity? For instance: among the many destitute of employment are those of various trades and callings. Let the Writing Master call the old and young of the village together, who have nothing to do and nothing to pay for instruction with, and give them lessons in graceful penmanship. Let him who has the music in him, volunteer his services to a juvenile class on those afternoons on which the day school is not kept. Others may find neighbors who are widows, or whose husbands are sick, and their scanty piles of wood require sawing, splitting, and housing.

Thus all professions and callings may be engaged in acts of kindness and benevolence, which shall bless the present community and influence unborn generations; while the doors of good shall receive a large reward in the happy reflex influence upon themselves. Carry out this principle, and all the children will be shod and clad for the Sunday school and day school; and while we share each other's burdens, the winter will glide cheerfully away, the world pass on seemingly faster and surely happier, and our existence prove a blessing to our needy fellow-citizens.

South Reading, Nov. 12. M.

SCHOOLS.—All our public schools in town will close next week, for the fall vacation. The private examinations occurred this week. The public examinations will take place next week as follows:

Of the Centre Primary schools, on Monday P. M.
The Centre Medium schools on Tuesday, P. M.
The Little World do., Wednesday, A. M.
The Montrose, or East Ward do., Wednesday, P. M.
The West Ward do., Thursday, A. M.
The North Ward do., Thursday, P. M.
The South Ward do., also, Thursday, P. M.
Grammar School, Friday, A. M.
High School, Friday, P. M.

POISONING DOGS.—In this town several dogs have recently shared a similar fate to some we have read of in other places. What the real object of persons can be, in distributing poison promiscuously for indiscriminate slaughter, is more than can well be conceived. One gentleman, whose dog, though harmless and unoffending, fell a prey with others, was understood to remark, that he wished the animal who caused the death of his favorite animal, was obliged to suffer all that his poor dog suffered in his last agonies, but without tasting death. He would have him recover and hear him relate the exercises of his mind during the operation.

LYCEUM.—It has been feared that the executive officers of the Lyceum were too much engaged in politics and other matters to favor with a course of lectures the coming season; but we are glad to announce that arrangements in part have been made. The course will be opened Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, by a Poem from Rev. John Pierpont. Other lectures will follow from Rev. Mr. Alger, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Rev. Elias Nason, Rev. T. S. King, and others. M.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Rush of blood to the head is often primarily caused by a bad condition of the stomach and bowels. Invigorate the stomach, regulate the excretions, and purify the fluids with this world-renowned medicine, and you will be exempt from vertigo, dimness of sight, headache, and other alarming apoplectic symptoms which so frequently accompany dyspepsia and habitual constipation. The impurity of the blood, as well as an excess of it in the brain, has much to do with cerebral affections, and as Holloway's Pills operate upon the chemical agents which generate that fluid, as well as upon the circulation itself, they are infallible in this class of maladies.

SEWING MACHINES.—As it is a subject of universal interest, "Which is the best Sewing Machine?" we with pleasure call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Hunt, Webster & Co. Sewing Machine. The fact is, that they are invariably recommended by those who use them, is owing undoubtedly to their simplicity and durability—consequently making them easy to learn and keep in order. This machine is justly held by the clothier and most reliable machine made—and the ladies everywhere contribute to their praise. The spacious and elegant hall at 385 Washington street, Boston, is occupied by Mr. James Freeman as the exhibition and sale room—to whom all communications should be addressed.

MAYOR BORDEN, of Fall River, has called a meeting of the citizens to consider means of relief from the unparalleled distress which now prevails in that city.

READING.

For the Middlesex Journal.

In speaking of the loss of Mr. Badger's hens, last week, I inadvertently stated the reward offered to be ten dollars, whereas it should have been twenty dollars. Mr. B. says he has pretty conclusive reasons for believing that this robbery was the work of females, and stated his reasons to me for such belief, but requests me not to make mention of them, lest it throw obstacles in the way of discovering the perpetrators of the foul deed. There is quite a nest of thieves in our midst, judging from recent reports, and our people are beginning to prepare for a visit from them, and give them a warm reception.

T. W. Hartshorn's Daguerreotype saloon is doing a stirring business, notwithstanding the "hard times." Mr. H. is said, by competent judges, to be one of the best artists in the country, and the fact that he has constant employment at the present time would seem to corroborate that opinion. He intends to remain here during the winter, on the same spot where he has been located for the past twelve months. Mr. Hartshorn is one of those persons who delight in trying experiments, and by his unvaried efforts in this respect, he has succeeded in introducing many new features, by which he is enabled to produce a superior picture. The fact also that he has quite a large number of ambrotypes now on hand that are not wholly finished, renders it superfluous for me to say more.

Mr. H. says he has never, until now, found any difficulty in taking a likeness to his own satisfaction, which he says is probably owing to the length of his customers' faces for a few weeks past. C.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

On Saturday night last, soon after twelve o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by an alarm of fire, which called out a portion of the fire department—that part of it which never sleeps, and forward they marched for the fire in Waltham, but did not go far before they "right about face" and returned home, one of their number again ringing the bell, for no other purpose, as is supposed, but to get a crowd together and get their rattions. However this may be, certainly no member of the fire department should be found ringing the bell, for it is quite out of place for a man who is a member of an Engine company, as in the present instance.

The Journal.

WOBURN.
Saturday Morning, Nov. 21, 1857.

THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving is once more near at hand. Before we shall again greet our readers, it will have come and gone, with all its fond and bright anticipations, with its unspoken and unspeakable joys, and with all its holy memories, cherished and treasured for the future. It is indeed the day of days in the calendar of New England festivals. Beginning, in its origin, in our own favored commonwealth, it has gradually extended over a wider and wider portion of our country, wherever the sons of the puritans have gone, till from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the far-off waters of the Pacific, there is scarcely a State or Territory where it is not observed. Of all our public festivals, there is none, we believe, that exerts so great, so salutary an influence upon the inner, home-life of society as this. It is the time of reunion to families, whose members have been separated by the strife and whirl of business during the preceding twelve months, and the long-looked-for day of union to more hearts than have been beating in unison, though apart, than any other day in the year. It brings around the festive board the man whose locks are shining with the frosts of more than four score winters, with his children and grandchildren, down to the infant, smiling in its mother's arms, all unconscious of what exists for it in the ever advancing future.

What joy thrills the aged mother's heart, as she beholds her family around her, gathered once more in childhood's happy time, with no link broken or missing. How memory runs over the past, lingering upon a bright spot here and a dark one there—upon blessings bestowed, upon trials endured. In some other home how the light of other days brightens, and then fades away, as recollections of the past come stealing o'er the spirit, and how the heart of the aged parent swells with thankfulness that some of her children remain to smooth and alleviate her pathway to the tomb.

Joyous, indeed, is this time-honored festival, and so should it ever be. Why should our hearts overflow with gratitude to the Giver of all our blessings, when our cherished ones are smiling around us, and we have an abundance in our basket and our store for all our wants?

Though the commercial world has been shaken to its lowest depths, and "princely merchants" have trembled when they essayed to look into the future; though everything is uncertain in business, and man puts no confidence in his fellow-man; still nature has not failed, or disappointed the expectations of the husbandman, but has poured forth an abundance to supply the wants of every living thing. And yet, who can doubt that many a table will "groan with piles of costly food," while the thought that will impart the highest satisfaction to the owner will be the recollection that he was so fortunate as to procure a very nice turkey at a very low price. At the same time his nearest neighbor may have nothing with which to celebrate Thanksgiving but a few potatoes and a little salt, and hardly fuel enough to cook them. If the rich man forgets the poor at a time like this, if he charitably draws tight the strings of his purse, and refuses to season his own feast with charity, we would not exchange the poor man's potatoes for his dear bought luxuries. The latter will be thankful that he has anything, while the former will disregard the bestower of his abundance, and eat only to please his taste.

There is special need the present year, for the rich to bestow good gifts upon those in humble circumstances. With such an abundance, no table should lack provisions suitable to the day. Those who only know want by name, should endeavor, for once at least, to experience how blessed it is to give to those who can render no return but heartfelt gratitude. There should be a liberal scattering of good things among the poor and destitute, that they may keep the day with gladness, of heart and renewed strength of spirit that they were not forgotten. Is it not far better to receive the widow's blessing than her curse? The former brings peace and comfort, while the latter robs us of enjoyment, even while partaking of the choicest gifts of Providence.

A Word for the Poor.

It has been a custom on the part of some of our citizens to send suitably presents to the destitute on the day preceding Thanksgiving. This is well so far as it goes, but it is not general enough. Comparatively few are thus remembered. A much better course would be to make up a Thanksgiving Fund, by the voluntary contributions of those who are able and willing to give, and from this furnish the tables of the needy. Cannot such a fund be collected here? We trust that every family in town will be provided with the means of keeping Thanksgiving in a manner that will leave behind it many pleasant things to be treasured up in the memory, and abundant cause to be thankful to Him in whose hands is the fullness of the earth. There are at least one hundred men in Woburn amply able to contribute five dollars each for this purpose, and there are many others who can give smaller sums, and who will, we believe, do something by way of remembering the poor at Thanksgiving. How like a "drop in the bucket" it will be to them, yet how great the happiness their contributions will produce. The money thus received can be expended for provisions, and a proper distribution be made. In order to facilitate the movement we offer our services to take charge of any funds that may be contributed, or other appropriate contributions, and will, in conjunction with others, see that they are expended and bestowed in a manner best calculated to bring joy and gladness to the poor man's home, and scatter a few rays of light upon families who are too often overshadowed with the clouds of despondency. Will it not impart a higher seasoning to our Thanksgiving dinners if we deny ourselves a customary indulgence or a trifling luxury that we may send a portion to those who have none? Who will step forward in this matter and set the project at once in motion? We pause for a ready response from the many and benevolent hearts of Woburn.

Rev. Mr. Alger's Lecture.

The topic upon which this gentleman addressed the Lyceum on Tuesday evening, was "Chivalry." The theme was treated in that elegant and scholarly style for which he is eminently distinguished. It had nothing of the startling, antithetic, or angular manner of some of our orators, but was overflowing with beauty of language, elevated sentiment, and a strong moral feeling, which could not fail to lift up and spiritualize all that come within its influence. It is not fair to make a comparison between this lecture and that of Mr. Beecher's, to the disparagement of one or the other. The stately oak, lifting its broad and irregular arms to the outspread heavens, is a striking feature in a landscape, and the graceful and harmoniously rounded elm, casting its delightful shade in the broad meadow, is no less so. The lover of nature will find in both, the elements of strength and beauty. The exordium of Mr. Alger's lecture was a finely expressed apostrophe to the romance and fairy-like charms that surround the chivalry of the medieval times. He then opened the vista of the receding past and showed its art and arms, its banners and glittering spears, its emblazoned shields and waving plumes, its brilliant array of womanly beauty and queenly grace, and all the pomp and splendor of the knightly tourney, so charming to the senses and captivating to the imagination; and then he culled from the heroic valor and manly deeds of the great actors in the drama, the knights Templars and Hospitallers, those christian virtues which adorn and illustrate modern civilization. Mr. Alger's purpose seemed to be, to give his hearers some just notions of the much talked of chivalry of the feudal age, and then to contrast that system of knight errantry, with the deeds of courage, self-sacrifice and humanity of our own day.

The code of laws by which the ancient knights were governed consisted of seven sections or points; and in these lay the highest expression of the manhood and religion of the time. The first point was bravery; this was the foundation of his enterprise and daring. No true knight ever asked, What is the magnitude of the danger? but, show me that danger is my duty. The second point was honor. To the knight this quality was no mere "word" as Falstaff has it, but it was a living principle, and whoever suffered it to be tarnished in the least degree was degraded from his rank. The third point was obedience; compliance with authority, unhesitating and unquestioned, was required of the votaries of chivalry. The touching story illustrating this principle of the order, was most feelingly told. The fourth point was self-denial. The abnegation of self is one of the hardest lessons for mortals to learn, but knighthood expected this of her worthy sons. The fifth point was fraternal love or affection. To succor a brother knight in peril, was no less a duty than an act of the highest pleasure. The sixth point was purity, and the seventh and last, chivalry, which in some respects includes all the others. For bravery, honor, obedience, self-denial, purity and love, were all enlisted in protecting innocence, shielding the defenseless, and avenging wrong and oppression. These great principles of ancient chivalry were said to be the counterparts of the same elements of human character that are embodied in the high manly type of man, as found in the nineteenth century. The rougher and sterner characteristics of the knights, with their steel armor and visored faces, their fierce encounters and fatal shocks, are merged into a more refined and holy warfare, whose panoply is mercy, and whose armor, benevolence and love. Among the knights of modern chivalry are found the names of Howard, Florence Nightingale, Dr. Kane, Lt. Herndon, and many others, who have perilled their fortunes and lives for the suffering and afflicted, the weak and the fallen. These brave and heroic Templars, have in the calm and undisturbed paths of duty and self-sacrifice, engraven their names higher on the scroll of honor and fame than the Sidneys and Raleighs, the Ivanhoses and Cœur de Lions of the ages that are past. As they reflect more clearly the heavenly lineaments of "The Master," so they adorn more brightly those features of humanity which are "made in the image of God."

Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston, will deliver the next lecture before the Lyceum.

The Private School in Cummingsville.

Through the politeness of Messrs. Cummings and Blanchard we received an invitation to be present at the examination of this school on Wednesday last, and, in company with a friend, we attended. We found a school numbering eighteen scholars, kept in an exceedingly neat, comfortable and well furnished house, built some fifteen months since by Cyrus Cummings, Esq., for the use of the school. A more interesting group of intelligent, happy, bright-eyed little boys and girls we have never seen together. Classes were examined in reading, spelling, mental and written arithmetic, and in geography. Some fine specimens of speaking were given, and the singing was excellent, better than we usually hear in primary schools. The recitations were all very creditable to the scholars, and showed that more had been done than merely to whitewash the time, regardless of any good results. The teacher, Miss Jenkinson, appeared to have been systematic and accurate in her instruction, and the perfect order and happy quietness of the scholars showed that she understood the management of children. This is just such a school as many a parent would like for his own children—in a quiet, retired place, removed from the noise and temptations too often found about our schools. We think great credit is due to Mr. Cummings and others in this village, for the excellence of everything connected with it. The teacher is not dependent upon the number of scholars for her compensation, but is paid a stated salary, consequently the temptation to cater to the whims of her pupils is taken away.

A well selected library, numbering one hundred volumes, has been procured and placed in the school-room by Mr. Cummings, for the use of the children. Of the many visits we have made to the schools of Woburn, none has given us more pleasure than this. We hope that prosperity may continue to attend this school, and that it may long enjoy the faithful care and instruction of its present excellent teacher.

"FOR THE WINTER."—Upon taking up the "Southbridge Press" of last week, one of our ever welcome exchanges, our eye fell upon an article with the above caption. We read it over and liked it much. As the man said, "it expressed our own mind exactly," and we read it again. The thoughts seemed to gather new importance as we re-read them, and were it not for the fact that the article originally appeared under our editorial head two weeks ago, we should be strongly inclined to transfer it to our columns, for the benefit of our readers, giving due credit to "The Press." But how is this, friend Denney, is not here a wonderful psychological instance, "a wonderful coincidence," as a learned Professor was wont to say, that two individuals should not only think exactly alike, but should express their thoughts in precisely the same words? It is a principle of law, that the receiver of stolen property is as bad as the thief. If so, the morals of your readers must be suffering, though unwittingly. We fear the article will be powerless for good, inasmuch as it was stolen from the "Middlesex Journal" of Nov. 7th. We are happy to know that our articles are appreciated, and are copied both in Massachusetts and New Jersey. But, gentlemen, when you wish to use our editorials as original, please insert them in your columns before we do, for then you will avoid all mistakes, and give no one occasion to accuse you of editorial theft. Otherwise, "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

TESTIMONIAL.—Jacob Webster Engine Company, No. 2, of North Woburn, on Thursday evening last, "surprised" Mr. Jacob Webster, late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, by marching in procession to his residence, on Warren street, and presenting him with a gold-headed cane of superior workmanship and finish. It is made of white Malacca wood, and on the head, in addition to the emblems of the Fire Department, is engraved the following inscription:

PRESENTED
TO
JACOB WEBSTER,
BY THE
JACOB WEBSTER
ENGINE COMPANY, No. 2,
Nov., 1857.

Mr. Webster accepted the handsome present in an appropriate though brief speech, in which he assured the donors that the honor they had unexpectedly conferred upon him was highly appreciated.

ARRIVAL OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.—The honored son of Massachusetts, Hon. Charles Sumner, arrived home in the steamship Niagara on Thursday, after a lengthy sojourn in Europe. He was received on landing upon the wharf, and at his residence in Boston, by large crowds of people assembled to do him honor and give him a hearty welcome to his home among them. Hon. N. P. Banks, Hon. Henry Wilson, Dr. Charles A. Phelps, Dr. J. W. Stone, and many other personal friends were in waiting for him at the wharf, and received him with warm congratulations and hearty cheers. On arriving at his residence in Hancock street, the crowd sent up cheer after cheer, and in response to their repeated calls he briefly addressed them, thanking them for their kind demonstrations of welcome, which was entirely unexpected by him.

THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT now represented by Hon. N. P. Banks, is composed of the towns of Andover, Boxford, Bradford, Danvers, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynnfield, Methuen, Middleton, Saugus, and Topsfield in the county of Essex; and the city of Charlestown, and the towns of Burlington, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Reading, Somerville, South Reading, Stoneham, Waltham, West Cambridge, Wilmington, Winchester, and Woburn, in the county of Middlesex. The names of Marcus Morton, Jr., and Hon. Charles Hudson has been mentioned in connection with the vacancy in our delegation to Congress occasioned by the election of Mr. Banks as Governor.

BEEF DECLINING.—There is really, we are happy to record, a fall in the retail price of beef in Woburn. We bought this week good rump steak and sirloin cuts for 11 cents per lb.—from 15 to 17 cents has lately been the common price for a poorer article. We feel jubilant over this relief from the enormous prices of the past two years. That it may go on declining—and that other provisions may decline proportionately,—is the fervent wish of one who likes to live decently well himself and see others do likewise.

LECTURE ON THE ANDES.—Our Winchester friends, and all others who choose to attend, will derive much pleasure and instruction from the lecture on the Andes, to be delivered by Wm. G. Dix, Esq., on Monday evening next, in the Lyceum Hall, Winchester. The subject of the discourse is one of much interest, and Mr. Dix understands it from personal observation. In places where he has delivered his lectures, they have been characterized as "most excellent, charming and instructive." He is worthy of a full house, and we trust he will have it.

No Great Loss without some Small Gain.

Quite a number of men out of employment in Lawrence have been admitted to the public schools of that city, and it is understood that the school committee encourage the attendance of this class of persons with an assurance that the requisite number of teachers shall be furnished. Evening schools are about to be established for those whose avocations will not permit them to receive day instructions. This may properly be deemed a movement in the right direction. "An idle hand is the devil's workshop." It is quite certain that those not busy in accomplishing something beneficial to themselves or others will as a natural consequence concoct plans of mischievous tendency, and degenerate in their principles and practices.—*Andover Advertiser.*

We commend the above to the attention of the Woburn School Committee, and the public generally. Without speaking disrespectfully we venture to say that there are many persons now out of employment in this town, who would be very materially benefited by the short term of study in our public schools, or by the establishment of evening schools. Let the effort be made, and without delay.

BARBER'S MAGAZINE for December, has been received at the Woburn Book Store.

Massachusetts Colonial Records.

We have enjoyed the pleasure of examining the work, the title of which heads this article, and cannot refrain from an expression of the pleasure which the perusal afforded us.

The work is in six royal quarto volumes, and contains an exact transcript of the records of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. When we remember the curious laws and customs of our Puritan ancestors, their horror of small vices, the energy with which they reprimanded and punished those who committed what we term merely venial offences, we can form some opinion of the pleasure which an examination of this work affords. Every variety of interest, from the tragic to the comical, is here presented. We find a man fined for using tobacco or kissing his wife on Sunday, with a full account of his trial, all the minutes being given verbatim, and in the same volume a thrilling, because unvarnished, account of the trials and condemnations resulting from the far-famed Salem witchcraft.

Through these records we become acquainted with the every-day-life of our ancestors; we see them in their common walks of life and in their public stations; and, more than all, we are made familiarly acquainted with those enactments and initiative measures which were planted in wisdom and honesty, and have produced such fruits as we see around us, a free, happy, and, more than all, a Republican New England.

The people of every town will find much matter of interest to themselves as relating to their immediate ancestors. Thus, in Woburn we find, under date of 1643, the following entries:

"Edward Converse, John Mousall, and Ebenezer Richardson, are appointed to end small businesses under 20, at Woburne."
"Edward Johnson is appointed Clarke of the Writs at Woburne."
"1642. 'Charlestowne village is called Woburne.'"

The records are filled with familiar names, and we meet those who have an historical reputation over and over again in their familiar walks and in their transactions with their fellow townsmen.

This immense work, six volumes well bound and beautifully printed on fine paper, containing nearly three thousand pages of matter, can be procured of William White, state printer, for thirty dollars.

Every large library, public or private, in New England, will be incomplete without a copy of this great work. If our library is not already supplied, the next purchase made by our committee should include the "Colonial Records."

In the satisfaction of a reasonable curiosity, the volumes before us will present a never failing fund of true enjoyment.

SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—The following relic of yesteryear turned up among some old town papers that were being examined. It proves that some of the former inhabitants of Woburn enjoyed the luxury which a certain Scottish monarch was only fit for a king—the luxury of scratching, for which the Town paid at the rate of one pound sterling per head:

WOMEN, Dr. to D—R—
to boarding H—P—Nine weeks, at 2s. per week, ending 31st of March, £9 18s. 6d. for bringing the fish into my family I leave to your generosity, but money should not hire me to have it.
Woburn, March 20th, 1702.
Allowed for itch, &c., £1 0s. 0d.
£1 18s. 6d.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.—Messrs. Cummings and Blanchard, patent leather manufacturers, in Cummingsville, whom we mentioned a few weeks since as having dismissed their men and shut up shop, have resumed business with their usual complement of hands. Success attend them.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—The annual Thanksgiving Service will be preached on Thanksgiving Day (Thursday next) by Rev. Daniel March, in the Orthodox Church, Rev. Mr. Ricker's health being too poor to admit of his preaching.

CALL.—We learn that John J. Ladd, Esq., Principal of Warren Academy, has been invited to take charge of a High School in a neighboring city, at a high salary.

WARREN ACADEMY.—The Summer Term at this Institution closed yesterday with a very excellent examination—creditable alike to Principal and scholars. The students gave an Exhibition in the evening, which was largely attended.

Y. M. L. Association.

The young gentlemen connected with the above association, met together last Monday night, for the first time the present season, for the purpose of commencing a series of literary exercises. It was at once decided to begin with a general declamatory exercise, and the promptness with which each member responded to the call was alike creditable to himself and the association. And as each one repaired to his seat after performing his task, his associates expressed their approbation in a manner which plainly declared they appreciated his efforts. At the close of the declamations volunteer sentiments were offered, and the best of feelings pervaded the assembly. Among the sentiments offered were those evincing a noble and lofty aim, which sent a thrill of admiration through the hearts of all present, and were greeted with a hearty response. The exercises closed at an early hour, and each repaired to their respective homes, feeling that another link had been added to the chain of friendship which binds them together.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his wanderings about New York city, disguised, to study human nature, and the different aspects of society, recently dropped into a mock auction shop. He stood sometime, when the auctioneer called out, "Beecher, why don't you bid?" He was greatly astonished at finding himself known in that place. He replied, and sent a friend to ask Funk how he knew him (Beecher). "How do I know him?" echoed Peter; "why, I've been a member of his church for the last five years, and own the fifth pew from the front."

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Nov. 17, '57.

"Archer or Brod?" "Work or Bread?" is the cry which now goes up from the accumulated mass of labor with which this market is overstocked. There is one reason why labor does not find a market just now, that should be taken into consideration by the laborer: Every other commodity is reduced below its usual price by holders, in order to tempt investment; but laborers are possessed with the idea that their labor has an absolute value, and should not be subjected to the operation of the law of supply and demand which regulates the prices of all other commodities. They will not make a voluntary reduction of prices, and therefore labor offers no unusual inducement to capital. If mechanics and working-men generally would consent to work at 25 to 50 per cent less than their old rates, there would be afforded an opportunity of erecting buildings, manufacturing goods, etc., at unusually low rates, which would tempt the capitalist to invest his capital in such operations. Now the present trouble is that money is stagnant in the hands of capitalists. They have plenty of it, but they dare not lend it to the parties who have formerly found employment for it, because the credit of those parties, or of the majority of them, is lost. There is plenty of money in this city for which safe investments are wanted at less than the legal rate of interest. One of the reasons why capitalists will not lend to manufacturers and traders is because the prices of goods in the market have sunk below the cost of production. Then manufacturers can afford to hold stock on hand for a better season. Builders can afford to erect houses and wait sales until the increased cost of building shall have increased the value of production. Therefore we say to the laborer, if you can not get a dollar a day, offer to work for fifty cents, and you will thus make a market for your labor. And again, the reduced prices of all commodities render the expense of living lighter.

The labor meetings of the week, in the Park and Tompkins Square, have developed some queer theories of social economy, and the multitude have been favored with the advice of all sorts of blind leaders, from the disciples of Albert Brisbane to a mad French woman who has a plan of supporting all the poor of the city of New York in a magnificent hotel, the expenses of which were to be defrayed by the erection of a church! How this magical process of making one debt pay for another was to be carried out, the lady does not explain.

The discussions with regard to the causes and effects of the panic have developed theories of the community a surprising amount of ignorance and misconception as regards some of the fundamental principles of true political economy. This shows the necessity for having business men educated to their business; whether the sphere of their operations be financial or commercial they should be prepared for their practical researches by a thorough instruction in the theory of commercial and financial science.

The arrival of the Arabia was awaited with the intensest anxiety by business men in this city, especially importers, who were curious to know how the manufacturers on the other side would feel when they received the intimation that their debts due here could not be liquidated for six months more, at least! But it seems they have not got the worst of it into their heads, even yet. It takes those Johnny Bulls some time to get an idea, good or bad, thoroughly through their skulls. They persist in supposing that Banks have acted sensibly since the suspension, that money has become easy, and everything is going on at a plank-road rate towards prosperity, whereas, since the Arabia's mails went out we have been most utterly and entirely smashed; we have had our face, commercially speaking, thrust into the dust, and our very noses have been rubbed in it!

READING.

[For the Middlesex Journal.]

I would respectfully call the attention of the Selectmen to the matter of mutilating notices, posters, &c. Scarcely can a notice be posted on Lyceum Hall but some mischievous fellow will make a special effort to mutilate or otherwise disgrace it, feeling within himself that he has done some great act. The law put in force in regard to this matter, might be productive of good results. Will the Selectmen offer a reward for the detection of those overgrown boys?

The examination of the High School takes place on Friday the 20th. I intend to be there and may give you some account of it. The examination of the Primary, Medium, and Grammar schools in district No. 6, took place last week. The Primary school was taught by Miss Mary H. Robbins. Many parents were present to witness the various exercises of the children, and express themselves as very much pleased. The little ones gave evidence of warm attachment to their teacher, which was deserved, and was warmly reciprocated by her.

The Medium school was taught by Miss Adaline Harris, and was a decided success. The scholars were not drilled upon one lesson with the precision of a military organization, as is too often the case, for an examination, but many questions were put to them, embracing the whole field of their studies, and were answered with singular promptness, thereby giving unmistakable evidence of a knowledge of what they had been studying.

Miss Harris has evinced a thorough knowledge of human nature, and brought to bear the lessons of ripe experience in the government of the school. Good order has been maintained without a careless resort to the lash, and when once this can be done, success is almost certain—the teacher possessing, of course, other requisite qualifications.—Two of the superintending school committee expressed themselves as highly gratified with what they had witnessed, while one of them, the chairman, said he was disappointed. This remark took those present (for there were nearly a large number of our citizens there) by surprise. Why such remarks were made by the chairman I am utterly at a loss to know. Time alone must throw light upon

the matter. This is not the first effort of Miss H. in this town. District No. 6—secured her services last winter, and were well satisfied. She will keep the winter term in District No. 6—the same school—and may rest assured of having the hearty, and, I think, undivided co-operation of the district.

Of the Grammar school I have but little to say. The examination did not furnish evidence of that proficiency in the completeness of their studies which has been witnessed on former occasions.

[For the Middlesex Journal.]

Mr. Enorton.—Attending a school examination the other day, I observed, written upon the fly leaf of the several text books, the following inscriptions, which I send to you, thinking that perhaps they may be interesting to the younger portion of the readers of your Journal, who perhaps attend school and are troubled with a mysterious disappearance of their books; "of interest to them," because it affords an effectual remedy, when followed to the letter, as will be seen by the following:

"This book is one thing.
My fist is another.
Touch this one thing.
You'll sure feel the other."
"This book is mine.
By right divine.
And if it go astray,
I'll call you a kind,
My desk to find,
And put it safe away."
"This book don't belong to you,
So putten down."
"Steal not this book my honest friends
For fear ye gallowes be your ends,
For if you do the Lord will say,
Where is that book you stole away."
"Neither blemish this book or the leaves
Nor lend it to each idle friend in the town,
Return it when read, or if lost please supply
Another as good to the mind and the eye;
With right and with reason you need but be friends,
And each book in my desk your pleasure attends."

With these, Mr. Editor, I will take my leave, until something better turns up to write about.

ST. CLAIR.

SOUTH READING.

LECTURE ON KANZAS.

The Rev. Ephraim Nute, of Lawrence, Kansas Territory, being in town on a visit to some relatives, some of our citizens invited him to give a lecture upon Kansas. He accepted the invitation and lectured in the Town Hall, on Monday evening. Having been in the territory almost from the first, he spoke from a deeply interesting experience and an extensive observation. He commenced by an account of his passage up the Missouri River, some of the incidents of which afforded food for both mirth and indignation. He then described Lawrence as it appeared in its earliest days, and the appearance of the inhabitants as they came out to welcome him and his party. Having briefly traced the history of Lawrence up to the time when the city and its inhabitants seemed doomed to destruction, he gave us an impressive picture of the first meeting of the people when the question was, "What shall be done?" It was a meeting in which few words were spoken; where men looked into one another's faces, feeling that deeds were necessary to save themselves, their wives and children from death. Portraits of Lane and other leaders, as they appeared in this meeting, were drawn to life; and the intense anxiety and sufferings of that winter campaign, were most touchingly portrayed.

He now passed to his own arrest and imprisonment, telling us of that long fortnight of sufferings, with its dangers, hopes, and fears. Being a prisoner at the head-quarters of the enemies, he was enabled, by what he overheard, and by conversation with the enemy, to learn their character, plans, and purposes. His description of the appearance of the ruffians, in their daily life, was deeply interesting. After an account of his seemingly providential escape from death, he paid a touching tribute to the memory of those who lost their lives in the struggle, some of whom were very dear friends.

The lecture was just that kind of lecture on Kansas which people like to hear. And at the close, although he spoke long, many gathered around him to hear more of life in Kansas. Mr. Nute is a pleasant, fluent speaker, and very candid and Christian in his spirit, and we advise our friends of the neighboring towns to procure him to address on this interesting theme. They will have the advantage of hearing an intelligent, active man, who has played a conspicuous part, and been deeply involved in the events he portrays.

South Reading, Nov., 1857.

"Hard Times come again no more, Boys!"
Mr. Enorton.—The times! the times!! are all the talk hereabouts; but the unemployed are bound to "drive dull care away," and various are the amusements resorted to to spend the hours happily, and for this object a club has been formed of the old and young to pass a few hours each day in a game of ball, and on Monday afternoon last the first trial came off between the "Bay State" and the "Green Mountain Boys." A large number of our citizens witnessed the playing, and it was amusing to see persons playing who have not thrown a ball for some twenty years. Truly, in these hard times, "Our boyhood's days have come again." Most of the mechanical trades and almost all the professions were represented. It was a close trial, the game being one hundred. The Bay State Boys, under their gallant leader, the Doctor, came out two ahead. It is in contemplation to form a Cricket Match Club, and if this is done we may depend upon it there will be some fun.

In reading the last "Journal," and enjoying an hour or more in doing so, we did not notice anything from some of your able correspondents who have enlivened the "Journal" from time to time. Our old and well tried friend, "W. C. W.," whose pen, like the vestal fires of Rome, never becomes dim, shall we not hear from him again? And our friends, "St. Clair," articles we always love to read. Were there no "agents" or anything of the kind in Reading last week?

The Rev. Mr. Nute, of Lawrence, Kansas, lectured in our Town Hall, on Monday last, to a large audience. As "our editor" was present I presume a synopsis of the lecture will be given. Suffice it for me to say that it was one of the most interesting lectures upon Kansas that we have ever listened to.

So. Reading, Nov., 1857. O. S. M.

The Responsibility of Youth.

To give even a faint idea of the momentous responsibilities of youth, would be to paint a picture from which task an archangel, with pencil dipped in the bright dews of heaven, would shrink to weigh what none, save the recording angel, with the balance of eternity, can calculate. In an age so fraught with events, where every act tells with such wonderful certainty for the good or ill, for the weal or woe, of all around, how doubly important that we pause and reflect on the profound issues depending upon the future career of a youth who, just entering the arena of the great drama of life, shall, by a judicious and laudable course, win myriads to the heights of virtue, and enroll his name high on the fame of immortality, or allure his thousands from the heights of earthly happiness and celebrity to the prison-house of despair and helpless degradation. Let us look a moment at a bower in which are planted numerous flowers that open their petals to greet the orient beams of the rising sun. In beauty they expand their leaves, enlivened by the cheerful rays of the king of day; but soon, alas! too soon, the cold chilling winds from the north begin to blow, dark clouds arise, those flowers congeal, and droop, and fall. Thus with youth: fair in the morn he goes forth, with the bright sun of future renown dazzling resplendent light on his pathway; the ambient air of ennoblement fans his fire of ambition; Exceeds! his written in characters of living light, is his watermark and reply. But soon the storms of adversity, the chilling blasts of disappointed hopes arise, he is overwhelmed, and despondency, with her icy chain, binds him. In the spring-time of life 'tis for youth to meet and satisfy the demands of the present era, and never has there been an epoch in the history of the world so important as the present. The first stroke that broke the silence of a thousand ages, was made to proclaim the eternity of one globe to erect a throne to rival that of Jehovah. Men measured the heavens and numbered the stars to march, then against him whose almighty breath kindled their fires. And, in the midst of this mental opulence, how terrible will be the shock of opposing forces. How fearful the combat of truth with error! How much higher grounds will the latter take in warring its unwonted weakness! Let us then, as advocates of truth, of humanity, and of God, plunge into the unforbidden secrets of the universe, arm ourselves with the power of those far-reaching principles, that we too may leave our foot prints on the sands of time.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—Ladies from the three religious denominations, held a meeting in the Town Hall on Friday afternoon of last week, to devise measures for the relief of those who may be needy the coming winter. At a previous meeting preliminary steps were taken, and at this, a committee of six ladies were chosen to receive applications, to seek out the destitute, and, if in their power, administer to their necessity, or apply in their behalf to sources where relief might be sure. We insert the names of this committee that those who have knowledge of proper cases for charity, may be enabled to make to them direct and immediate communication: Mrs. Poland, Mrs. William Mansfield, Mrs. Rutter, Mrs. Madison Sweetser, Mrs. John Winslow, and Miss Mary Hart. To these may be added Mrs. William Heath, Treasurer; Miss Mary C. Evans, Secretary. They have already commenced their mission, like true-hearted women, and many a family, we doubt not, will be cheered by their visits of encouragement and sympathy.

WE had prepared a short report of the lecture on Kansas, but gladly substitute a better one favored by "S.," a personal acquaintance of Mr. Nute. In the present state of affairs every thing reliable from Kansas is received with much interest, especially so, when the narrator relates that he himself has seen and felt. Though the evening was rainy, a large audience was in attendance, who listened with close attention for nearly three hours. Mr. Nute is a graceful and pleasing speaker, and carries conviction to his hearers of the truthfulness of his story. He makes no appeal to the passions—draws no fancy sketches—but opens to the mind the scenes and sufferings of the people of Kansas, some of which he witnessed and endured. We hope he will speak in other places in this vicinity before he returns to Kansas.

THE printer, last week, made us say that the Lyceum would open on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, instead of Thursday evening, Dec. 3.

A short time since a "Golden Wedding" was celebrated at the house of Mr. Andrew Walton, in the East part of this town, Mr. Walton and wife having been married and lived together for fifty years.

MORE FOXES.—Another Fox was killed at the West side last Saturday, by Mr. Simon Blake.

HON. CHAS. H. PEASE, ex-Collector of Boston, with his wife, have gone to Florida to pass the winter in its mild and genial climate.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—It seldom occurs that we notice, under any circumstances, patent medicines, restoratives, or anything of the kind, for we have a prejudice against most of them. But caudor compels us to invite attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in the last column of the bottom of third page of this paper. We are too juvenile to require anything of the kind, but some instances of its use have come to our knowledge which almost assure us that it is a sovereign remedy against the hair becoming prematurely gray. It is not a "Hair Dye," but upon its application as directed, the effect is produced on the skin, which brings out the original natural colored hair, without stiffness, and gives it a glossy and natural appearance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it. Examine the advertisement.—*Misses Republicans.*—Sold by all respectable Druggists.

STONEHAM.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

Mr. Editor:—There is a class of shoemakers in whose behalf I desire to say a few words if you can afford me the space. I allude to those honest, hard-working men with families, who after having been compelled by the enormousness of the shoe trade, and after failing in that, and in the mean time assisting to build up the fortunes of their employers to such an extent as to enable many to build their twenty-five thousand dollar houses, and even now to enjoy all the luxuries of life, find themselves, notwithstanding, without a dollar in the world, deprived of work, and thus an honorable means of subsistence, just at the commencement of cold winter, when all they can earn in the best time is needed for the extra expense of winter fuel. It is truly a hard case, and in view of the fact that a Lynn newspaper that there has not been here, a single failure of any note among the shoe manufacturers, I feel constrained to join in the opinion entertained by a certain philosopher referred to by R. W. Emerson in his work on "Representative Men," "who was in the habit," says the author, "of summing up his experience of human life in these few words—Mankind is a d—d rascal!"

It is true the times are sadly out of joint, and business must be cut down to some extent, that in doing so it is reasonable to expect that those who have the power to employ will discriminate in favor of—First, their own town's people; Secondly, those who most stand in need of work. But, instead of that, it is a fact that the principal portion of work is given to young, unmarried men, who are here only as temporary sojourners, while much of it is packed and sent into the country to farmers and farmers' boys, who are abundantly able to live without it. There is indeed much significance in the taunt of the southern press, that thousands of the poor white slaves of the north would be glad at the present time to accept the fare of their "colored brothers" out south.

However, I suppose we must follow the advice of the minister to "trust in Providence," still it would be exceedingly interesting to many just now if said ministers could afford us a little light as to when Providence was going to begin to send along that relief, more particularly as we find those who put their trust in Satan appear to be all the while faring most sumptuously. Nevertheless, we will suffer a while longer and "wait for your wagon," reverend sirs, earnestly hoping that it may reach us sometime to the brim with such an abundance of good things as will enable us all to unite most devoutly in the observance of that time honored day.

Stoneham, Nov. 16, '87.

Holladay's Ointment and Pills.—Glandular swellings in the throat, neuralgia, the rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and other diseases affecting the glands, muscles, and nerves of sensation, are permanently eradicated by the persevering application of this healing, anti-febrile, pain-dissolving preparation. Irritating eruptions, running sores, open wounds, burns, scalds, the bites of venomous insects or reptiles, and, in short, all the varieties of superficial inflammation, soon lose their angry and painful character when treated with Holladay's Ointment. The Pills have never yet been administered in dyspepsia, liver complaint, or disorders of the bowels, without producing the desired results.

Special Notices.

WOBBURN LYCEUM.
The third lecture before the Woburn Lyceum will be delivered by Wendell Phillips, Esq. of Boston, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24th.
Tickets can be obtained at the usual places in Woburn, and at the door on the evening of the lecture, also at the store of Josiah Hovey, Winchester, and at E. T. Whittey, Stoneham.

The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, the lecture will commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

TRUMAN RICHARD, Secretary.

Woburn, November 21, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The Examination of the Woburn High School will take place on Saturday, Nov. 21, commencing at half past eight, a. m., and half past one, p. m.

Friends of education are invited to attend.

Per order of the Superintendent School Com.

Woburn, Nov. 14.

DIED.

In Woburn, 14th inst. Miss SALLY PEARSONS, aged 52 years and 10 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of the deceased on Monday, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock.

Interment at the Woburn Cemetery.

Woburn, Nov. 14.

New Advertisements.

WOOD AT AUCTION!

ON Saturday, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at Auction, in lots, all the WOOD & TIMBER, standing on about six acres of land, situated in the northern part of Woburn, on the north side and adjoining the Mill Pond of the Tannery of the late Messrs. Cummings, and known as the "Cummings' Wood." It is expected to sell cheap, every one who buys Wood is invited to attend.

WILLIAM WINN, Auctioneer.

P. S.—Should the weather be stormy on the day named, the sale will take place the next fair day, at the same hour.

Woburn, Nov. 21.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

In the case of James Doolittle, of Woburn, in said County, Trustee, Insolvent Debtor.

The third meeting of the creditors of said insolvent debtor, will be held at the Court of Insolvency, at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second day of December next, at nine o'clock, in the forenoon.

JAMES M. RANDALL, Assignee.

Woburn, Nov. 21, 1887.—2w.

LECTURE ON THE ANDES!

Mr. WILLIAM G. DIX, Formerly of the Legation of the United States, at Quito, will lecture at

LYCEUM HALL, WINCHESTER, On Monday Evening, November 23d, 1887

Subject:—Spanish power in America, with an account, from personal observation, of the natural features of the Andes.

TICKETS, 15 cents; for a Gentleman and Lady, 25 cents; for scholars of the public schools, 10 cents. For sale at the door. The lecture will commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Woburn, Nov. 21.

WINCHESTER EXTRACTS. Just received, an assortment of the finest quality of WINCHESTER EXTRACTS, by J. W. HAMMOND, Winchester, Mass.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Woburn, Nov. 16th, 1887.

Persons calling for Letters on this List will please say they are advertised.

Brownham, John; Honigan, Miss Mary; Brooks, Harriet; Higgins, Christopher; Cummings, David; Knight, Edward; Connelly, James; Loret, A. C.; Campbell, James; McLaughlin, B.; Clarke, Philina; Murray, James; Crawford, Robert; Prince, W. G.; Dodd, R. M.; Palmer, Isaiah W.; Dermot, Catherine; Richardson & Son; Fish, C. E.; Synes, Mrs. Carrie W.; Farrington, Charles; Skiverston, John; Fickett, Mrs. Sarah M.; Skinner, Miss Julia; Gilson, E. L.; Sias, C. R.; Gaskill, E. W.; Wright, Miss Martha; Hastings, J. W.; Wilson, Charles; Hall, Mrs. Deborah.

Mail arrives at 8.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. closes at 7 a. m., and 12.30 p. m.

A. E. THOMPSON, Postmaster.

Hams Cured.

The subscriber is prepared to CURE & SMOKE HAMS & SHOULDERS

AS ALL orders left at the store of GEORGE REED & CO., will be promptly attended to.

Woburn, Nov. 21.—6m.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

In the case of James Doolittle, of Woburn, in said County of Middlesex, Trustee, Insolvent Debtor.

The third meeting of the creditors of said insolvent debtor, will be held at the Court of Insolvency, at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second day of December next, at nine o'clock, in the forenoon.

JAMES M. RANDALL, Assignee.

Woburn, Nov. 21, 1887.—2w.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

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Woburn, Nov. 21, 1887.—2w.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

GREAT SACRIFICE

—OF—

CLOTHING!

For 30 days, commencing Nov. 9th.

AT the solicitations of large Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, I have concluded to offer my

ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING

Which has been manufactured within the past few months

Expressly for my Retail Trade.

Together with such as may be wanted to supply the trade of Woburn and vicinity from Wholesale Houses in Boston, at

Less than the actual COST OF MANUFACTURE.

This will be a good opportunity for those having a little money to invest, (remembering that a penny saved is a penny earned.) As my expenses are small compared with city retail houses, I feel confident that the prices I shall sell for must well pay the purchaser for miles of the country. Clothing, Hats, Shoes, etc., will be sold low. I will respectfully invite you to CALL AND EXAMINE the Clothing and hear the prices named. This Sale will be conducted on the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM**And Exclusively for Cash!****AT MY STORE,****Lyceum Hall, Woburn.****J. W. HAMMOND.**

Woburn, Nov. 9, 1887.—1f.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his residence, in Reading, consisting of a nice Cottage House and stable, with good cellar under both; also, a Piggery, Flower, etc., together with about an acre of land, through which runs a stream of water the whole year. On the premises are thirty young Apple, Peach, Cherry and Pear Trees, just commencing to bear, also Currants, etc. It is a good place, and will be sold low, as I am now established in his own shop, near Flagg's, on the premises. Terms very easy, \$1,000. Possession given immediately. J. W. HAMMOND.

Reading, Oct. 31, 1887.—1f.

PUMP AND BLOCK MAKING.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors and the liberal patronage heretofore received, gives notice to the inhabitants of Woburn and neighboring towns, that he is now established in his own shop, near Flagg's building, Central Avenue, leading from Main Street, where he will continue to receive orders for

Pump & Block Making Business,

to which he will give his personal attention.

From 6 1/2 years experience he feels confident of his ability to "do up" persons who may have him with their orders for

Common, Section and Force Pumps; Lead, Iron, Tin and Gutta Percha Pipes; India Rubber Hose, &c.

Or any business connected with Pump and Block making. All work warranted. No charge for repairing the first year.

JAMES M. ASH.

All orders left at the following places will be promptly attended to:—Wheeler & Co.'s Store, South Reading; R. P. Richardson's Shoe Repair Manufactory, Stoneham; Sargent's Cash Store, Malden; S. D. Tufts House, 6 G. H. Allen's Store, Charlestown; Paul's Tailor, Medford; J. A. G. Co. & Co., Woburn; Winchester, E. M. Thompson's Store, North Woburn; David A. Taylor, 21 Thompson Street, Boston, and at the Factory, and at this office.

Woburn, June 6, 1887.

Congress Boots!**GEN'S ALL CALE CONGRESS. \$1.00****2 1/2 30.****AUGUSTUS ROUNDEY.****NOTICE!**

ALL persons are hereby notified to trust Michael Perrin, on any account, as I will pay for him with their orders for

Woburn, Nov. 7.—2w.**Dr. Spence's Indian Medicines.**

A LARGE supply of these celebrated medicines just received and on hand.

BENJ. W. CONANT.

Sole Agent, Nos. 5 & 6 Wade's Block, Woburn, Nov. 7.

Burnett's Pure Cod Liver Oil.

CAREFULLY prepared only from fresh and healthy Liver. For sale by

BENJ. W. CONANT,

Nos. 5 & 6 Wade's Block, Woburn, Nov. 7.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to remove his place of business to Boston, would like to dispose of the house and fixtures of his late business, The Store is in the most pleasant and convenient part of the town, and suitable for most any kind of business. There is a good, roomy house and stable connected with the store, which can be had if wanted. I will also dispose of my

Entire Stock of**JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.****FOR A FEW DAYS,****AT LESS THAN COST!****WILLIAM PRATT.**

Winchester, Oct. 23, 1887.

THE LARGEST**WHOLESALE STOCK**

Middlesex Journal.

JOHN J. PIPPY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Office—Main Street, Woburn, entrance at
the Woburn Book Store.

TERMS.
Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and any
person wishing his paper discontinued, must give notice
thereof at the expiration of the term, whether previous
notice has been given or not.

Rates of Advertising:
One square, (fourteen lines) one insertion \$1.00; each
subsequent insertion 50 cents. Half a square, (seven
lines) one insertion, 50 cents; each subsequent insertion
25 cents. One square per year \$12.00; six months,
\$7.00; three months, \$4.00. Half a square per year,
\$6.00; six months, \$3.50; three months, \$2.00. Less
than half a square charged as half a square; more than
half a square charged as a square. Special notices,
headed, 10 cents a line for one insertion; 4 cents a line
for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements, not
otherwise marked on the copy, will be inserted *extra*
insertions, and charged accordingly. Yearly ad-
vertisements payable quarterly; transient advertisements
in advance.

Agents:
NORTH WOBURN—Messrs. Nichols, Wins & Co.
EAST WOBURN—Messrs. Nichols, Wins & Co.
STONHAM—Messrs. Nichols, Wins & Co.
READING—Messrs. Nichols, Wins & Co.
SOUTH READING—Messrs. Nichols, Wins & Co.
WINTHROP—Messrs. Nichols, Wins & Co.
WILMINGTON—Messrs. Nichols, Wins & Co.
V. H. PALMER, Boston, New York and Philadel-
phia; and JOHN BURRILL, Boston, are duly em-
powered to take advertisements, and subscriptions for the
Journal at the rates required by us.

BOSTON AND LOWELL AND NASHUA AND LOWELL R. R.

PAUL ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, Nov. 10th, 1857,
the following trains will be run:
Woburn, Manchester, Concord and Upper Railroads,
7:30 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
Nashua 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
Lowell at 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
No. 1, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
Woburn W. S. and Woburn, 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
No. 2, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
Woburn W. S. and Woburn, 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
No. 3, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 4, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 5, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 6, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 7, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 8, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 9, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 10, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 11, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 13, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 14, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 15, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 16, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 17, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 18, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 19, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 20, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 21, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 30, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 31, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 32, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
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No. 99, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
Woburn W. S. and Woburn, 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
No. 100, Billerica, Billerica & Tewksbury, Wilmington,
Woburn W. S. and Woburn, 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.

CONVERSE & CO., WOBURN AND BOSTON RAIL ROAD EXPRESS.

5 Trips Daily.
OFFICES: 10 Court Street, Boston.
Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed.
Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes,
drafts, bills, &c.

PERSONS' WOBURN & BOSTON EXPRESS.

Will leave Woburn daily at 8 o'clock a. m., and
Boston at 2 o'clock p. m., on the Boston & Lowell
R. R. In connection with the above the subscriber will run
an Express train from East Woburn on Mondays, Wed-
nesdays and Fridays, at same hour. Offices in East
Woburn at stores of W. Beers and H. Mandell.
Office in Boston at 10, 12, 14, Exchange, Court Street
and 40 North Market Street.
All orders for goods, packages, &c., punctually at-
tended to.
Nov. 7, 1857.—J. A. PERSONS.

BRIGHAM & GILCREAST, PAINTERS.

PAINTING, GLAZING, GRATING, PAPER
HANGING, &c., done in the best
style, at short notice and at
reasonable prices.

JOHN G. COLE, PAINTING AND GLAZING.

Paper Hanging, Whitewashing and Coloring done
in the neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling
Sashes and Blinds, of every description, furnished
Paints, Oils and Glass, of the best quality.
Shop, first building South of the Branch Railroad de-
pot, Main Street, WOBURN. Feb. 14 '57.

Dr. C. T. LANG, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.

Office, corner of Main and Walnut streets, Woburn.
All necessary operations on the teeth performed at
this office in the most skill-
ful manner. Particular at-
tention given to adminis-
tering ether for the pur-
pose of extracting teeth
without pain.
Woburn, Sept. 12.—Gm.

N. WYMAN, —DEALER IN—

English, French and American
DRY GOODS,
NO. 11, WADE'S BLOCK, WOBURN.

A. E. THOMPSON, DEALER IN AMERICAN & FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

West India Goods, Flour & Grain,
CROCKERY & HARDWARE,
Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.
No. 3, Wade's Block.

D. TILSON & SON, SLATERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—
VERMONT ROOFING SLATE,
From their Quarries, at Fairhaven, Vermont.
No. 109 Friend Street, Boston.
Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

BENJ. W. CONANT, Druggist and Apothecary

Nos. 5 and 6 Wade's Block,
WOBURN, MASS.
Dealer in **DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.**
Physician's prescriptions carefully prepared. Medi-
cines delivered at all hours of the night.

Wm. M. WESTON, Watch-maker & Jeweller,

No. 8 Main Street, Woburn.
Fine Watch repairing done by experienced workmen,
and jewelry of all kinds neatly repaired.
Watches, Clocks, Plate, a general assortment of Jewe-
lry, Musical Instruments, &c., always on hand.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

WOBURN
SOUTH-READING STONEHAM
OUR LOCAL INTERESTS
READING & WINCHESTER

VOL. VII.: : No. 9. WOBURN: DECEMBER 5, 1857. FOUR CENTS PER COPY.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

**W. A. Haslam,
PRACTICAL HATTER,
Hats & Caps.**
Invites the attention of the inhabitants of Woburn
and vicinity to his stock of
Single hats made at short notice. Those persons who
find it difficult to get a hat to fit the head, can have one
made by leaving their measures that will be as easy to
wear as an old one.
Old hats renovated in good style, from 25 to 50
cents each.

**NEW STORE
—AND—
FASHIONABLE GOODS!**
Mrs. M. A. FULLER, has removed to the
new and elegantly situated store one door west of
Woburn W. S. and Woburn, 7:30, 11:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
and is now open for business.
She takes much pleasure in offering to the ladies of
Woburn and vicinity a NEW and FASHIONABLE
STOCK of
Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Embroideries,
Bonnets, Flowers, Caps, Hats, &c., &c.
Particular attention given to cleaning, pressing and
altering Bonnets, in the most fashionable style.
Woburn, April 25, '57.

**FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
of every variety.**
34 Kilby Street, - - - Boston.
GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing ap-
paratus and scale furniture in stock at low rates. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the coun-
try.
Woburn, Sept. 20, '57.—Gm.

Millinery and Dress Making.
MISS PARKHURST would be happy to ac-
commodate all those who will give her a call in
her new place. Old straw Bonnets made to look
as good as new, at short notice, and on reasonable
terms. Also, Dress, Cap and Cape making neatly
done. Residence at 24, N. W. S. Court street.
Woburn, Sept. 20, '57.—Gm.

**Philip Teare,
MERCHANT
TAILOR,
KINGSTON BUILDING,
Main Street,
Woburn, Mass.**
S. Cutter,
MAGNETIC & CLAIRVOYANT
PHYSICIAN,
No. 221 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.
Dr. Cutter will be in Lowell, Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday and Saturday of each week.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fevers, Nervous and Spinal
Complaints, treated with marked success.
Dr. Cutter is assisted in his practice by Mrs. G.
W. Walker, a Clairvoyant and Healing Medium.

**Edward Butler,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
BANK BLOCK, WOBURN.**
Nov. 7, 1857.—Gm.
Harris Johnson,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
WOBURN, MASS.
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms. Jan 31

**William Winn,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
BURLINGTON, Mass.**
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.
All orders left at this Office, will be promptly at-
tended to. Oct 18

**T. W. Page,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
WOBURN, MASS.**
[Selling every Saturday evening]
New and Second Hand Furniture at
Private Sale and at Auction.
Sales of Real Estate and articles of Furniture and all
Personal Property promptly attended to, on reasonable
terms.
Sales Room—Corner of Main Street and Oakley Court,
april 25, '57.

**Samuel Tidd,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
STONEHAM, MASS.**
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.
Agent for the HOLYOKE, SOUTH READING and
STONEHAM, &c. Fire Ins. Companies.

**T. D. Radford,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, Mass.**
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.
Jan 31

**EAST WOBURN GROCERY
STORE.**
H. RAINDELL informs the inhabitants
of Woburn that he has constantly on
hand a large and well selected stock of
GROCERIES
of all descriptions and of the best quality; also, Crock-
ery and Glass Ware—all of which will be sold at
very low cash prices.
East Woburn, Sep.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR COLDS!
AND the public are reminded that nothing has proved
so effectual in removing all kinds of
**COUGHS AND COLDS,
AS SWEETSER'S COMPOUND
ICELAND MOSS CANDY.**

To this thousands will testify. Coughs, Colds, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Asthma, Ticklings in the Throat, and
all affections of the Pulmonary Organs are cured or re-
lieved by its use.
Let them not testify of the **ICELAND MOSS CANDY**,
and it will add great relief, rendering the attack less
severe, and lead to a speedy cure. For sale by John
J. Pippy, Woburn Book Store.

Forty-eight papers were sent from
Lowell to the State Alms House, at Tewks-
bury, the past month. There are now about
900 inmates of that establishment. New ac-
commodations have just been made for 300
more.

**Romance of the Life of a Young
Felon.**
The career of the youthful Ed. Hawkins,
who has recently been sentenced to death in
Kentucky, Ky., for the murder of Land
and Irvin, would furnish an exciting tale
wherever it were to embellish the lives of the Fel-
ons. He is only about twenty-two years of
age, is robust and prepossessing in appear-
ance, possessing an air and features well cal-
culated to deceive ladies of susceptibility and
credulity.
He has been married no less than half a
dozen times to young and interesting females,
and they are all yet living. At the time of
his arrest, he was engaged to be married, with
a lady to whom he was devoted, and who was
to have been the seventh victim of his
arts. Young Hawkins is a grandson of Tom
Harper, the notorious brigand, who was
prominent in the bloody scenes of early Ken-
tucky history.
About the 10th of March last, the subject
of this sketch stole a horse in Madison coun-
ty, Ky. He had disposed of his small estate
at Proctor, Owens county, near which place
he was apprehended by his unfortunate vic-
tims, Land and Irvin, on the 22d of the same
month. The prisoner having been conveyed
some fifteen miles towards Estill county, Irvin
had dismounted and given his horse to Haw-
kins, who rode by the side of Land. In an
unguarded moment Hawkins caught Land's
right hand, and reaching forward, drew his
pistol, which was a self-cocking revolver,
from his boot. He immediately fired upon
Irvin, who was walking by his side, the ball
taking effect in the left temple and passing
four years old. "I will not have any new
frocks bought, and I shall sell my great war-
dell!"
The heart of the husband and father, which
had sunk within his bosom like a stone, was
lifted up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene
cheered him, and his nightly prayer was like
a song of praise.
He left his stately house. The servants
were dismissed. Pictures and plate, rich
carpets and furniture were sold, and she who
had been so long the mistress of the mansion,
shed no tear. "Pay every debt," said she,
"let no one suffer through us, and we may
yet be happy."
He took a neat cottage and a small piece of
ground, a few miles from the city. With the
aid of his sons, he cultivated vegetables for
the market. He viewed with delight and
astonishment, the economy of his wife, nur-
tured, as she had been, in wealth, and the
efficiency which his daughters soon acquired
under her training.
The eldest one assisted her in the work
of the household, and instructed the younger
children. Besides their executed various
works, which they could be disposed of to
advantage. They embroidered, with taste,
some of the ornamental parts of female ap-
parel, which were readily sold to merchants
in the city.
They cultivated flowers, and sent bouquets
to market, in the cart that conveyed their
vegetables; they platted straw, they painted
maps, they executed plain needlework.—
Every one was at his post, busy and cheerful.
The cottage was like a beehive.
"I never enjoyed such health before," said
the father. "And I never was as happy be-
fore," said his mother. "We never knew
how many things we could do, when we lived
in the great house," said the children, "and
we love each other a great deal better, here.
We can call little bees." "Yes," replied the
father, "and you make just such honey as the
heart loves to feed on."
Economy, as well as industry, was strictly
observed. Nothing was wasted. Nothing
unnecessary was purchased. The eldest
daughter became assistant teacher in a dis-
tinguished female seminary, and the second
took her place, as instructress to the family.
The little dwelling, which had always been
kept neat, they were soon able to beautify.—
Its construction was improved, and vines and
flowering trees were planted around it. The
merchant was happier under its wood-paneled
covered porch in a summer's evening, than
he had been in his showy drawing-room.
"We are now thriving and prosperous,"
said he, "shall we return to the city?" "Oh,
no, no," was the unanimous reply. "Let us
remain," said the wife, "where we have
found health and contentment." "Father,"
said the youngest, "all we children hope you
are not going to be rich again!"
"For then," she added, "we little ones
were shut up in the nursery, and did not see
much of you and mother. Now we all live
together, and sister, who loves us, teaches
us, and we learn to be industrious and useful.
We were none of us happy, when we were
rich, and did not work. So, father, please
not be a rich man again!"

What is the Greatest Earthly Good?
[For the Middlesex Journal.]
A thing is useful only so far as it serves.
Man, in his sordid selfishness, aspires only to
riches, honor, or worldly distinction. Hence,
multitudes never live; they merely exist;
they trifle away a life-time "grasping at a
shadow." But when influences are brought
to bear upon them which arouse them from
their spiritual lethargy, they renounce their
former errors, embrace truth, and "cleave to
that which is good."

fancied wrong, or their baser passions of plunder and unmeaning cruelty. The malignity of a subtle, acute, semi-civilized race, unrestrained by law or by moral feeling, broke-out in its most frightful forms. Covardice possessed of strength never wreaked more horrible sufferings upon its victims, and the bloody and barbarous annals of Indian history show no more blood and barbarous page.

The course of English life in those stations where the worst cruelties and the bitterest sufferings have been inflicted on the unhappy Europeans has been for a long time so peacefully and undisturbed, it has gone for the most part in such pleasant and easy quiet and with such absolute security, that the agony of sudden alarm and unwarmed violence has added its bitterness to the overwhelming horror. It is not as in the border settlements, where the inhabitants choose their lot knowing that they are exposed to the incursions of savage enemies,—but it is as if on a night in one of the most peaceful of long-settled towns, a company of men, with a sort of civilization that renders their attack worse than that of savages, should be let loose to work their worst will of lust and cruelty. The details are too recent, too horrible, and as yet too broken and irregular, to be recounted here.

Although, at the first rally of the mutineers from Delhi against the force that had at length arrived, a considerable advantage was gained by the Europeans, this advantage was followed up by no decisive blow. The number of troops was too small to attempt an assault against an army of thirty thousand men, each man of whom was a trained soldier. The English force was unprovided with any sufficient stock of battery. It could do little more than encamp, throw up intrenchments for its own defence, and wait for the attacks to be made upon it. Attacks which it usually repulsed with great loss to the attackers. The month of June is the hottest month in the year at Delhi; the average height of the thermometer being 92°. There, in such weather, the force must still watch the pouring in of reinforcements and supplies to the city which was too small to invest, and hear from day to day fresh tidings of disaster and revolt on every hand,—tidings of evil which there could scarcely be any hope of checking, until this central point of the mutiny had fallen before the British arms. A position more dispiriting can scarcely be imagined; and to all these causes for despondency were added the incompetency and fatuity of the Indian government, and the procrastination of the home government in the forwarding of the necessary reinforcements.

Delhi has been often besieged, but seldom has a siege been laid to it that at first sight would have appeared more desperate than this. The city is strong in its artificial defences, and Nature lends her force to the native troops within the walls. If they could hold out through the summer, September was likely to be as great a general for them as the famous two upon whom the Czar relied in the Crimea. A wall of gray stone, strengthened by the modern science of engineering, and nearly seven miles in circumference, surrounds the city upon three sides, while the fourth is defended by a wide off-shoot of the Jumna, and by a portion of the high, embattled, red stone wall, which is the strongest, and almost equals the city wall in strength, and is itself more than a mile in length. Few cities in the East present a more striking aspect from without. Over the battlements of the walls rise the slender minarets and shining domes of the mosques, the pavilions of the towers of the gates, the balustraded roofs of the higher and finer houses the light foliage of acaecias, and the dark crests of the tall trees of the Bagh, a new city, only two hundred and twenty years old. Shah Jahan, its founder, was fond of splendor in building, was lavish of expense, and was eager to make his city imperial in appearance as well as name. The great mosque that he built here is the noblest and most beautiful in all India. His palace might be set in comparison with that of Aladdin; it was the fulfilment of an Oriental voluptuary's dream. All that Eastern taste could devise of beauty, that Eastern avishing could fancy of adornment, or voluptuousness demand of luxury, was brought together and displayed here. But its day of splendor was not long; and now, instead of furnishing a home to a court, which, if wicked, was at least magnificent, it is the abode of demoralized pensioners, who, having lost the reality, return the pride and the vices of power. For years it has been utterly given over to dirt and decay. Its beautiful halls and chambers, rich with marbles and mosaics, its "Pearl" masjid, its delicious gardens, its shady summer-houses, its fountains, and all its walks and pleasure-grounds, neglected and abused, and occupied by the filthy retainers of an effete court.

The city stands partly on the sandy border of the river, partly on a low range of rocks. With its suburbs it may contain about one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants, a little more than half are Hindoos and the remainder nominally Mahomedans, in creed. Around the wall stretches a wide, barren, irregular plain, dotted with a few miserable huts, the ruins of earlier Delhi, and the tombs of the great or the rich men of the mahomedan dynasty. There is no other such monumental plain as this in the world. It is as full of traditions and heroic memories as of ruins; and in this respect, as in many others, Delhi,—for the Roman Campagna is the only field which in its own memories may be compared with it, and the imperial city of India holds in its ruins a more magnificent and the same place that Rome occupies in that of the Christian.

Since the above was written we have received the gratifying intelligence of the "fall of Delhi," with which our readers are already acquainted. It was assaulted on the morning of September 14th, and the northern part of the city taken. On the 16th the magazine was stormed; and on the 20th the whole city was occupied. The European troops, with that portion of their Indian auxiliaries which are still true to the British standard, the warlike Sikhs and Ghoorkas, after shelling the town and breaking the walls, assaulted the stronghold of the mutineers, and effected the complete capture of Delhi, with a loss of about 600 men and 50 officers.

The capture of Delhi from the hands of the rebel Sepoys, many suppose, will have the effect of speedily trampling out the rebellion. We fear, however, such will not prove to be the case. The Sepoys are as stubborn as they are cruel and malignant; they are congregated in large numbers, and armed for war, at the most important military posts in Oude and the Bengal Presidency, and it will take more than one such defeat to subdue them and end great their atrocities. Their defeat and vast loss of men and arms at Delhi will of course exercise a great moral and material influence in favor of the British; and as the first blow towards suppressing the revolt has been valiantly struck, and crowned with complete success, our successes, now that large reinforcements have probably arrived from Europe, will doubtless speedily follow, but we believe the entire suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of peace, security and tranquility in India, is a work which will take more time, and cause a greater waste of treasure and blood, than is now anticipated.

Capt. W. W. Peirce, of Charlestown, has received his appointment as Naval Storekeeper at that station.

For the Middlesex Journal.
A BRIDAL MELODY.—Inscribed to Mr. and Mrs. Luther G. Riggs.

BY WILLIE EDGAR FABOR.

The marriage of a printer—rare event—generally affords a theme for his poetical friends and brother typos to exercise their genius upon either in the perpetration of a pun or a poem. Here is one of the latter on the marriage of our brother typo and sometimes correspondent, Luther G. Riggs, Esq.

They have joined hand in hand;
Side by side the couple stand;
And the future hath its promise as the present has its bliss:
They are hopeful, they are strong;
They have joined the marriage throng,
And their lips have met together in the holy bridal kiss.

Surely it cannot be wrong
To write out my thoughts in song,
And to wish each passing moment may to them a pleasure bring;
And may all the winged hours
Be as prodigal of flowers
As the meadows in daisies in the sweetest month of spring.

Hand in hand and heart with heart—
Young and loving; thus they start
On the perilous journey, down the path
So many go;
May the sunshine sweep the way
With the best gifts of the May,
And the beauty of the journey keep their
loving hearts aglow.

They have joined hand in hand,
And together now they stand,
As thousands stood before them and as thousands yet will do;
And may their future be
From care and sorrow free
And as magnets to the pole-star, may each
unto each be true.

Harlem, N. Y., Nov., '57.

When we see men and women, dressing as though good clothes grew upon every tree in the forest, and could be had simply by reaching up and plucking them from the boughs; while they can attend every circus, or slight of hand performance, and take prominent seats, as though they were people of standing, while their bills to the worthy traders are unpaid, it looks to us a little like dishonesty, intentionally practised. Some men boldly adopt as their motto, "the world owes me a living," and care not out of whom they get it, provided it is forthcoming. They are willing to work but little, and would not work at all if they could help it. They must have money, and they try to manage their "boss," and get him to pay them faster than they earn, till he will stand the game no longer, when they pack their "kit," and are off to some other place to try the same operation. These men are always prominent at the grog-shop, the billiard-saloon and at all places of lounging and gossip.

A time like the present, when business is dull and money scarce, should beget habits of economy. All unnecessary expenditures should be avoided. Every bill, so far as it can possibly be done, should be paid, thus enabling each one, in his turn, to pay what he owes. There should be no frequenting of any kind of public or private resorts, where temptations abound, to while away the time and spend money foolishly, and perhaps viciously. These places are not necessary in any community, and could not exist if no special attractions were found about them.

How much better for all young men to spend their leisure hours at home—for all have some kind of a home—engaged in useful studies or the pursuit of interesting and profitable books, thus laying the foundation of intelligence and worth that will not fail of opening for them the door into the best of society. It should be the aim of every man to become worthy of admission to good society, and when he is so he will surely find his way there. Every young man should aspire to nothing less than a home—and a house too—of his own, where he may experience all the joys—yes, and the sacred sorrows too, that are found in the domestic circle, and there alone. Who would not rather work hard and practice economy for a few years, in order to gain this richest earthly boon—a home, gladden and adorned by the presence of all that renders the family—our own home—the dearest, the most sacred spot on earth.

Mr. Gilman's Lecture.

The utility of such a lecture as that given by Mr. Gilman before the Lyceum on Tuesday evening, will be measured probably from the various stand points taken by his hearers. Those grave personages who think a lecture should always be served up on the large platter, and consist of nothing but a most complete beef and mutton, or at least contain no less substantial aliment than a boiled cod, would be likely to regard it as a very unsatisfactory production, having no element of nourishment in it. While others who desire a greater latitude in their diet, and occasionally leave the heartier dishes that occupy the central points of the table, to indulge in the more fanciful edibles that flank them, would place an entirely different estimate upon it, believing that these varied relishes perform an important part in giving tone and vitality to the system.

Now, these two classes represent the mass of people, and we presume the criticisms upon the lecture will bear in one of these directions. We are inclined to the belief, however, that the largest proportion will take the side of the salads and oysters, and leave the few to the rumps and shoulders. Nothing is more certain than that most men and women are fond of laughter, or like to be pleased. There are those, undoubtedly, whose gravity is so circumspect and their facial muscles are so rigid, that like the railway conductor mentioned by Mr. Gilman, they do not see the force of a joke until some friendly bystander suggests that it was intended for fun. But these are on the whole comparatively rare specimens of the race. The frequent caricatures during the progress of the lecture, were pretty good evidence that it was tolerably well enjoyed. While the faces of some were only a little removed from their accustomed soberness, others were seen wreathed in the happiest smiles, or crimped with the broadest laughs, and others still were convulsed bodily with the intensest pleasure.

Let us, however, for a moment inquire into the real merits of the lecture and see whether it was such an one as it ought to have been of its kind.

We fully believe in the propriety of having

a humorous lecture in the course. It is quite as much needed as any other, as it is certainly true that the genial and mirthful part of our nature demands cultivation as well as the intellect or affections. And it is better to get it in the refined and open manner of a public address than in the coarseness and vulgarity which often accompanies it in other places. We think, however, that Mr. Gilman is not quite competent to give a first class lecture of the kind he has attempted. His definition of wit or humor was well enough, because it was taken from the most brilliant essayists who have written upon the subject; but then he was too long in approaching the substance of his theme. He took too much time in introducing himself as he appeared when called to dispense his humor in other localities. The discussion of the different kinds of Yankee wit was too long drawn out; it should have been done with a few boldly sketched sentences, and then well illustrated. A friend at our elbow suggests that they were much like the German out west, who in his preparation to leap a five rail fence, started back about a mile from the object of his efforts, to get a good run, and by the time the jump was to be made, he had become too exhausted to perform the feat. An audience is likely to get impatient at too much theorizing on such subjects, as they are when waiting too long in the dark between the pieces at an exhibition of fireworks.

Then we think the lecturer was not very happy in his manner. His style of reading was not borrowed from Russell or Pierpont. The tone of his voice in repeating his stories was the best part of his performance,—the acting or dramatic effect was of the most indifferent sort. As to the stories themselves, they were too largely of the kind that the newspapers long ago laid up on the shelf. There were two or three exceptions which perhaps atoned for the general staidness. The screech-owl at the conflagration in Andover, and Squire Halsey's trousers will not soon be forgotten.

We would by no means set down the lecture as a decided failure, for it had some good points in it, and was generally well written; the dovetailing passages would read better than they appeared in the delivery—still we cannot regard it as one of the twenty-five dollar performances. More attic salt was needed to put it in the list of such a priced entertainment.

Sermon.—It is with feelings of pain that we record a melancholy case of suicide that occurred in this town on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Samuel A. Johnson, who has been in the employ of the Boston and Lowell R. R. Co. in the capacity of brakeman, for some time past, was discovered hanging upon a tree, near Horn Pond. We understand that some Irishmen discovered him, but were so much frightened that they did not dare to go to him, but immediately informed officer Simonds of the fact. When Mr. Simonds arrived, life had become extinct. It appeared that he must have climbed the tree, and after putting the rope around his neck and fastening it to a limb, jumped to the ground. The rope with which he committed the deed, was identified as a halter, taken from the stable connected with the Central House. It is supposed that he carried the rope in his pocket during the whole forenoon. He took off his coat before climbing the tree, showing that the act was performed with deliberation.

Coroner Nelson immediately impaneled a jury consisting of John C. Brackett, Samuel A. Grammer, Gavin R. Gage, Ella Gilman, Harris Munroe, and Marshall Eaton. After the examination of the witnesses the jury returned the following verdict, viz:—
That the said Samuel A. Johnson came to his death by hanging himself with a rope from the limb of a tree, between the hours of quarter-past 1 and 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Dec. 2d. Cause unknown.

Of the character and habits of Mr. Johnson we know but very little. We learn that he belonged to Pittsfield, and was twenty-two years of age. His mother, brother and sister are at the West, and none of kindred blood followed his remains to the tomb. The cause of this melancholy act is unknown, though it is conjectured by some that the loss of time and want of money to meet his ordinary expenses may have led him to it. One of his hands was so much injured a few weeks since as to cause the loss of a finger. But he was still under pay, the R. R. Company having agreed to continue his wages as usual while he was laid up by the injury. Such being the case, there could be no good ground for despondency in consequence of inability to work. How all-important it is that our young men should humbly commit their ways in faith to the keeping of Him who alone is able to preserve them from every temptation and from all danger.

POLITICAL.—Charles C. Woodman, Esq., of Woburn, publishes a sensible card in the Boston Journal, in which he declines to be a candidate to fill the vacancy soon to occur in Congress from the Seventh District. His reasons for declination are sound and urged with force. In relation to the qualifications of a proper nominee, Mr. Woodman well says, that during the next session of Congress, strong men will be needed to defend the rights of the North and of Freedom, and qualifications beyond and above those of a mere stump orator will be expected and demanded of our Representative, and that no young and inexperienced man should be elected to the position now so ably filled by our Governor elect.

Y. M. L. ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting held on Saturday evening last, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing six months:—

J. G. Pollard, President,
E. W. Parker, Vice President,
E. F. Weyer, Secretary,
G. H. Conn, Treasurer,
G. A. Tidd, J. Bryant, M. Seelye, Standing Committee.

A LARGE TREE.—Wm. Wind, Esq., informs us that at his sale of wood on the lot belonging to the late John Fowle, near the Town Farm, on Thursday last, he sold one monster white pine tree for eighteen dollars. Mr. Barnabas Richardson, Jr., was the purchaser.

Rev. Norwood Damon has accepted the invitation to become pastor of the Unitarian Church at Billerica.

THANKSGIVING ANNIVERSARY.—The numerous acts of genuine kindness and whole-souled charity, performed by many of our citizens on Thanksgiving week, which have come to our knowledge, would occupy a column of the Journal should we record them all. With many of them we know that the divine principle of not letting the right hand know what the left hand doeth, was religiously observed. Many families were relieved and made glad with unexpected gifts, and they knew not who had so kindly remembered them, or on whom they ought to bestow the expressions of gratitude with which their hearts were overflowing. It was a season of real pleasure both to the givers and to the receivers.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.—The name of Emerson has become almost synonymous with scholar. Few men, if any, in this country, excel him in profound and varied learning, and those of our people who have read his Representative Men, his Essays, his Miscellaneous and his English Traits, will not be willing to miss hearing him before the Lyceum on Tuesday evening next. We bespeak for him a full house. As the price of tickets to the remainder of the course is only fifty cents, no one who has a taste for the Lyceum lecture need stay away on account of the expense.

MIDDLESEX COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This court closed its session at Lowell on Thursday, after a session of thirty-three days. A large number of liquor cases have been disposed of, and no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining convictions where the evidence was out of question. In many of the liquor cases the parties have been sentenced according to law, and in others exceptions have been taken, and the cases go to the Supreme Court.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The number of commitments to the House of Correction at East Cambridge, during the month of November, was 116: Males, 105; females, 11. Commitments to the Jail, 10. The number of convicts at present in the House of Correction is 291: Males, 246; females, 45. Persons in Jail awaiting trial, 12.

FIRE IN LEXINGTON.—The barn of Capt. J. S. Parker, situated in the rear of Main street, nearly opposite the railroad depot, in Lexington, was destroyed by fire at about twelve o'clock Saturday night. Loss \$800; no insurance. It was with great difficulty that the grocery store of Capt. Parker, the store of Messrs. Symmes & Dow, and the dwelling-houses of Dr. S. Spaulding and C. S. S. Esq., could be saved from destruction. The fire was caused by an incendiary. Gen. Samuel Chandler and one of his sons, while at work upon the roof of one of these buildings, had their faces and hands badly burned.

LOOK OUT FOR CINDERELLA!—Mr. J. E. Tilton, Salem Mass., has just published a very pleasant diversion for children, styled Cinderella, or the Glass Slipper. The highly colored figures are intended to be cut out like paper dolls, and afford quite a variety of pleasing changes, which cannot fail to interest and amuse the little folks. Those who are fond of the fairy-story of Cinderella, can make the diversion very entertaining, and the magic wonder is bound to have as great a run in this guise as in every other form in which it has been presented to the popular notice. Be sure and inquire for Tilton's Cinderella. For sale at the Woburn Book Store.

SAP.—It is reckoned that there is one liquor shop for every eighteen families in New York city, and for some neighborhoods in the city one grog shop for every ten families.

ANOTHER MILL.—Despite the hard times, Edward Harris is laying the foundations for another Mill on Main street, in this village, this will be his sixth factory.—Woburn Patriot.

MR. P. S. GILMORE, the well-known leader of the Salem Brass Band, in a card published in the Salem Gazette to the citizens of that city, states that he has decided not to go to Boston, to form a new military band, but will remain in his old position, as leader of the Salem Brass Band.

An Indiana paper says that during a trial in Lawrence, a lad was asked on being called as a witness, if he knew where he would go if he told a lie—"Oh, yes," replied he, "I suppose where all lawyers go."

New Publications.

THE EARLY DEAD, or Transplanted Flowers: A collection of thoughts, Poetical and Scriptural, on the Death of Children.

The title of this book, a handsome volume of 204 pages, sufficiently explains its object. The compiler's "heart-breaking yet most precious experiences" eminently fit him for the compilation of such a work. Bereaved parents, mourning for the loss of their children, will find in its pages much that will comfort and console them in their affliction.

The November number of BLACKWOOD is already on our table, received from the American publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. It is an excellent number.

We have received a copy of the Annual Catalogue of Amherst College, for 1857-8. The number of students in the several classes is 221. To any one who wishes to send his son to a good college, remote from the temptations of idleness and vice, we cordially recommend Amherst. She numbers among her sons some of the best clergymen in the country.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for December, is a handsomely illustrated and very readable number.

DINSMORE'S THIRTY MILES AROUND NEW YORK.—This is an excellent guide to travellers, telling them how to go to New York and how to get safely out of that Babylon. All who intend to visit the Empire City should provide themselves with a copy.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE for January, 1858, is already out. It is an A No. 1 number. If Peterson will do as well during the year he will add a host of subscribers to his list.

[For the Middlesex Journal.]

Friend Pippy:—After a long silence I gladly seek the pleasure of again joining the list of contributors to the ever welcome "Journal," and with the pen which in days gone by has, over another signature, dotted down the offerings of your humble correspondent at various points among the hills and vales of loved New England, now date from that quiet retreat, "sweet home."

Since I last wrote you, things have become sadly out of joint in the business world, the unparalleled "crisis" being the common theme of conversation among all classes.

Numerous causes are charged with producing this state of affairs, compared with which the revolutions of '37 were light, and each advocate of some particular theory contends earnestly for the truth of his doctrine. Now, let the blame lay where it may, and fall with however much severity on any one of the causes assigned, it must be apparent to every observer, that the expansion, which has been followed by reverses to an extent before unknown, could never have reached its now acknowledged power without the "existence" and aid of the immense amount of paper currency which has been issued within the last few years, under the sanction of legislative authority, in nearly every state in the Union.

This fact being admitted, the question naturally arises—what shall be done to remedy the ills now experienced, and furnish protection from similar scenes in the future?

In answer to this inquiry, which I hope may draw out the views of able minds on so important a subject, and with no claim to prophetic vision, I respectfully offer the opinion, founded on a close and careful observation amid the ups and downs of the last quarter of a century, that, let the charges of excessive importation, over-trading, fast living, and general extravagance be removed or not, no real safeguard will be found in any system devised, until we abolish the present paper circulation, and have in its place a perfectly safe national paper currency, valued at par throughout the Union, redeemable at the various marts of commerce, and so guarded that its power cannot be used for speculating or political purposes.

Whenever the united wisdom of those high in authority shall decide and put in operation some plan for this great change in the circulating representative of specie, then, and not till then, may we look with any certainty of success for a preventive of the occurrence of scenes similar to those which have so recently brought the proud and haughty millionaire, the hard-tolling man of moderate means, and the ever poor man, to one common level; or, at least, if this does not entirely prevent the repetition of that condition of affairs which causes the cry of "hard times" to become universal through out the land, it will do more than any or all other causes combined, to lessen their severity, and aid in the speedy coming of that "good time" said for many years to be just a little ahead.

Woburn Centre, Dec., '57.

[For the Middlesex Journal.]
Politics in Boston.—Thanksgiving, —The "Money Market," —The "Test for the Senatorship."

My Dear Journal: We are having busy times in the city of notions, I can assure you. A lack of commercial business seems to have set politicians stark mad, and they are, as Sam Weller would express it, "pitching in" without limit, and giving the orderly and well-disposed portion of the people to understand that the rights and privileges of the free men of Boston, for all future time, depend upon the result of the next municipal election. I can hardly concur with them in their opinion, as there seems to be a remote idea in my mind that it is barely possible that the "Constitution and the Union" will be as safe after the first of January, 1858, as it is now.

Thanksgiving week last past was the most quiet one we have ever enjoyed in the city. There were very few disturbances indeed, and the lock-ups were unusually few from inmates. On the morning of Thursday the various houses of public worship were well filled, and in the afternoon and evening the places of amusement were crowded to their utmost capacity. Balls, parties, private levees and military assemblies wound up the night, or rather ushered in Friday morning, which brought the people once more to business and breakfast.

Thus far in the present week there has been no new novelty offered to us of a character worth mentioning. On Tuesday evening, by invitation of Mr. English, of the National Theatre, Engine Cos. Nos. 2, 4, and 6, visited that establishment to witness the spicy burlesque of the "Female Forty Thieves" now being played there to crowded houses. English knows how to make himself popular with his patrons, and is reaping the rewards of his knowledge, despite the hard times.

Everybody is on the tip-toe of expectation for the advent of Charlotte Cushman, which will probably happen at the "Boston" next week. The Marsh children leave next week for New Orleans, and the Ronzani Ballet troupe go to Philadelphia at the same time. Mr. Barrow has engaged the most prominent members to form his company, with which he intends opening the Howard, and will commence the season sooner than was anticipated. Mrs. Barrow will of course be the leading lady.

The money market is tightening up a little. Money is to be had, but at rates advanced over those of last week.

Justin Jones, editor of the Yankee Privateer, was defeated by the Hon. Charles Phelps—opposition candidate for senator from the fourth district—by three votes. It is alleged that the count was not correct. As Mr. Jones cannot succeed in getting a re-election, he will contest the right of Mr. Phelps to a seat before the Legislature. There will be some spicy revelations. We very rarely and much justice in legislation, and the popularity of Mr. Phelps will probably give him the victory.

A. B. N.

Messrs. Alley, Choate & Cummings, the day before Thanksgiving, generously presented each married man in their employ, about sixty in number, with a good fat turkey. The way to get a turkey next year is obvious.

[For the Middlesex Journal.]

Heavy Robbery of Money in Winchester.
On Thursday evening last, Mr. John S. Richardson, butcher, of Winchester, visited Brighton market, and while there incautiously exposed to view his pocket book, containing a large sum of money.

On his return home, in the evening, he complied with the request of some children who were playing in the sitting-room to show them his money, and afterwards laid it either on the mantle-piece or on the secretary. Subsequently, of course, he retired to rest, and not until undressed in his room upstairs, did he think of the money. He spoke to his wife about it, but she thought it safe enough, and so he did not take the trouble to go down stairs in the cold to obtain it.

The amount of money taken was about \$900. Of this \$600 was on Rhode Island banks, \$100 or \$200 of which was \$20 bills on the Providence Bank. Over \$250 was bills on the Woburn Bank. The burglar overlooked and left behind a \$20 bill of the Woburn Bank, which lay near the rest of the money. No clue has been obtained by which to trace the thief.

The pocket book with about \$40 still remaining in it was found this morning near the house.

[For the Middlesex Journal.]

A Sister's Love.

Among the many pure springs of devoted love which flow unceasingly from the fount of noble woman's kindest sympathies and never-dying friendship, there are none possessing higher claims for our admiration and regard, than the ardent, never-changing attachment of a worthy sister.

No hardships are too severe to be borne, and no labors too hard, if, by these, she may alleviate the sufferings, supply the wants, or cheer the heart of a fond brother or sister.

In all the varying circumstances of life, the mysterious power of this never-dying spirit is visible, and shines with undimmed lustre through every age and clime.

S*****

Important—Key to a Financial Mystery.

The N. Y. Register of Friday last says: "Only a few days since, a modern chemist took a thousand dollars in gold eagles, and put them through the crucible; the next day he deposited the bullion in the assay office, and the day after received a 'bar' marked \$1600."

Upon this, Thompson's Bank Note Reporter comments:

"The plain English of this is—Some other metallic substance can be combined with gold, and such combination will stand the assay tests of our mints. The secret or science of doing this was discovered in France, and communicated to this country only last summer. The case cited above is only one of repeated experiments made, with like results, at the assay office in this city, and at the mint in Philadelphia. As the same assay tests are used in European mints, the same results would undoubtedly follow."

Hence we irresistibly come to the conclusion that operators, bankers, or bullion dealers, having their head quarters in France, are engaged in this appreciation of the precious metals. This, to our vision, solves the great financial mystery of the present, and pays for bullion without ruining all parties engaged in it.

Although this alloyed bullion will stand the usual mint tests, yet it is quite certain that time, sea, and other influences will make their mark upon coin made of it. The Register very truly observes—"while old fogey chemists fill sincere offices on fat salaries, modern alchemists are playing such pranks as this."

REWARDED.—Mr. Myrick, of the Greenfield Democrat, has been appointed weigher and gauger in the Boston Custom House, with a salary of \$1500.

A THREE-DOLLAR WIFE.—Wm. Snow advertises through the Albany Times the loss of his wife Mary, and offers a reward of three dollars for her return. He says she is of middle size, light complexion, freckled, wears short hair, trimmed behind, and beau-catched; she is about fifteen years of age, of a loving disposition, and had on three rattan hoops. Who's seen her?

The Baptist church at North Tewksbury is enjoying a season of outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Already some twenty or thirty persons have asked for an interest in the prayers of God's people.—Andover Adr.

VERMONT.—At a late session of the Vermont Legislature a bill increasing the salary of the Governor from \$700 to \$1000, and that of the Treasurer to \$500, was passed.

A number of women in Erie county, New York, have called a Convention, the object of which is stated to be to "gain a new knowledge of the nature and attributes of man."

SCHMIDT.—An Irish woman, named Elizabeth O'Neal, who keeps a liquor shop on Main street, Medford, was found yesterday suspended from a rafter in the attic of her house, dead.

A number of young men in Medford have organized themselves in aid of the suffering poor in these hard times, and are benevolently occupied in seeking out the proper objects of their kindness, and in soliciting contributions to a poor fund. The best wishes of the community accompany their exertions.

The American Print Works, at Fall River, commenced operations on Monday morning, and all will be at work next week. This establishment employs about 245 hands.

Business is reviving, not only in Woburn, but in other portions of the country. We prophesy that "the times" will not be so hard this winter as has been anticipated by many. Keep up your spirits, "for there's a good time coming," and it is not very far distant.

STEAM CARRIAGE.—A steam carriage for common roads has made its appearance in the streets of Pittsburg. It turns corners readily, traverses uneven roads without difficulty, and runs eight miles an hour with a pressure of sixty pounds.

ENLARGEMENT.—The House of Correction at East Cambridge is to be enlarged. The present accommodations are altogether inadequate to the requirement of the institution.

[For the Middlesex Journal.]

SOUTH READING.

School Exhibitions.

We cannot say whether it is the leisure of our people, or a growing interest in the cause of education, that so crowded the High School-room on Friday afternoon of week before last, or, in fact, whether it was not the result, in part, of the extensive notice of the exhibition, given in the columns of the Middlesex Journal. Perhaps all contributed a share.

At half-past one, which was understood to be the hour for opening, the room was literally jammed, every standing place being occupied. Arriving a few moments after, we found not only the school-room full, but the ante-room and entry; and some of the visitors, despairing of obtaining ingress, were perched upon chairs, striving to catch a glance over the heads of others. We got so near the school room as to be enabled to see those who were looking in, and soon retraced our steps, as did many others. Some of the Committee, even, who were a few minutes late, looked rather rosy faced after the exertion of forcing their way through the crowd.

It is pleasant, surely, to see such a show of interest by such a variety of ages and conditions. All the pupils, far and near, that have ever attended this school, desire to be present if they can be, and those who anticipate going to that school in the future, must be there to see what kind of

The Journal.

WOBURN:

Saturday Morning, Dec. 13, 1857.

COMMENCE THE NEW YEAR.

By subscribing for your local newspaper. In matters of every-day-life you will receive in return four-fold the amount of subscription before the year has expired. By taking the JOURNAL you will bring a joy into your household, secure to yourself, and to your family if you have one, a vast amount of profitable instruction, information and amusement. You will also be aiding to sustain an enterprise in your midst which, it is admitted, largely contributes to the promotion of the prosperity and welfare of the community. Many of our contemporaries have recently said that the JOURNAL is the best weekly paper published in Middlesex County, and one of the best local papers in the State. We thank them for their good opinion, and respectfully invite you, reader, to help in extending the sphere of its usefulness by sending us your own subscription, and that of such of your friends as may wish to avail themselves of our efforts to provide a first class local newspaper.

Subscribers who wish to commence with the new year will receive the back numbers for November and December gratis.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large and increasing circulation of the Journal renders it valuable as an advertising medium. It is read and preserved by the best families of Woburn and surrounding country, and is circulated in an extensive and varied manner. It is not only read, but it is also preserved by the best families of Woburn and surrounding country, and is circulated in an extensive and varied manner. It is not only read, but it is also preserved by the best families of Woburn and surrounding country, and is circulated in an extensive and varied manner.

JOB PRINTING.

We would call the special attention of our readers to our facilities for the prompt execution of all kinds of Job Printing. The variety of new and handsome type with which our office is supplied is very extensive; our presses are new and fast; our workmen experienced and skillful. We have therefore every facility for doing all kinds of work, quick, neat and cheap. Orders left at our office, or sent through our agents, will be promptly attended to, and the price will be as low as can be found elsewhere. Orders solicited.

The Good Citizen.

It is an old saying that it takes all kinds of people to make society—good, bad and indifferent. It is true that every community is made up of such people, though we shall not stop to enquire whether they are all really necessary. There are nooks and corners, dark places and dirty places, and kinds of business fit only to be carried on in them, and there are those who were, seemingly, designed to occupy these very places. There can be but little doubt, however, that the world is not benefited by the bad and the indifferent, and would probably be none the worse off were they to become transformed into industrious and good citizens.

Selfishness and avarice—an eager desire to secure as much as possible of this world's goods, regardless of the means, or the consequences to others—is too prominent a characteristic in the great world of business. This principle is not confined to a few who have, by over-reaching and falsehood, succeeded in fastening their gripe upon abundant wealth. It is of general application, though there are exceptions in every community, bright and shining examples of good citizens and good men, actuated by higher principles and motives than the simple accumulation of wealth. While they are laboring in their chosen walks of business, with shrewdness and far-seeing judgment, they are not forgetful of the many ways whereby they may be able to benefit society with the wealth they are accumulating. Their hearts are large, and their benevolence expansive. Whatever promises to be of public utility, or to promote the good of their fellow-citizens physically, morally, or intellectually, they deem worthy their attention and aid. But it is not by means of great enterprises alone, where the name of him who gives his tens of thousands to endow some munificent charity is blazoned forth, that the good citizen becomes best known. There are ten thousand things essential to the highest prosperity and happiness of every community, that will, and must be wanted, unless the public spirited, the generous-hearted men of abundant means, step forward, and by personal influence and assistance secure whatever the public welfare demands. By inducing others to act in the right time and manner, they prove themselves good citizens and conservators of the best interests of society not less than by whatever material aid they themselves may contribute. The means of education, whatever they may be, possess peculiar interest and importance in the estimation of all good citizens. With minds enlarged and liberalized, they are ready to contribute whatever is necessary to secure the highest efficiency of the common school. The public lecture, now so generally adopted as a means of instruction, not in the more abstruse subjects, but upon themes of common interest, receives their hearty approbation and support. To be sure the instructor for the hour may lack the eloquence of a Webster, the profound learning and classic elegance of an Everett, the fire of a Chateaubault, the indelicacy of a Beecher, yet he can hardly fail to bring forward something that shall serve as food for thought and aliment for the mind. When the good citizen has received the best that the market affords, he is not so unreasonable as to grumble because the entertainment was no better. He will even ask himself sometimes whether the fault was wholly in the speaker, or partly in himself, that he felt so little interest in the lecture. It is usually those who are the poorest fed at home that are the most difficult at the public table. So in intellectual matters, most true it is, that "shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, while drinking largely sobers us again."

The good citizen knows full well the pulpit's influence for good or ill, upon the moral character of every community. He respects and honors the faithful minister of the gospel, and seeks rather to augment than to diminish his influence, and cheerfully contributes to his support.

The good citizen is not a grumbler or growler, a fault-finder with everybody, and every thing not done under the direction of his own judgment, or in accordance with his own asked opinion. He feels an honest pride

in the prosperity of the town in which he has fixed his home. Her reputation is dear to him. He loves to trace the history of her bright names that shed a luster upon the pages of our country's history, and would secure for her, in the future, no less honor than has crowned the past. He is ready to encourage home enterprise, and to patronize the worthy trader in his own town, provided no attempt is made to extort from him exorbitant prices. If in trade himself, he is willing to sell at a fair profit, with no desire or expectation of retiring with a competence, gathered in a few years from the hard-earned wages of the worthy laborer. He is ever the friend of the sons of want, yet does not always bestow money upon all who ask. Far better he believes it to be to aid the poor man in helping himself, than always to bestow charity. From his door the hungry depart fed, and the cold are made warm and clothed, and the desponding cheered and comforted. His name is blessed by all who know him, and the happiness which arises from the consciousness of endeavoring to do good as he has opportunity, an ever present reward.

Woburn has some bright names, some good citizens. Would that she had many more—that all within the borders of this time-honored town were justly entitled to this honorable appellation. Were the spirit of selfishness and the inordinate desire for gain exercised and forever shut out, happy would be the consequences. Some who have, probably, never known the real enjoyment springing from the performance of a truly benevolent act, would experience a happiness no less satisfying than new, in the consciousness of good performed, and in the blessings sought upon their heads by the worthy and the good.

Resumption of Business.

It is gratifying to learn that most of our tanneries and shoe manufactories are resuming and extending business. A. Thompson & Co. now give employment to their usual number of hands, working eight hours per day, and putting into the vats 300 hides per week. J. B. Winn & Co.; Alley, Choate & Cummings; Nichols, Winn & Co.; Blake & Tidd, and other firms we presume, are also extending their business and giving employment to nearly their usual number of curriers. With our shoe firms we learn that the revival of business is equally pleasing. Grammer & Brother, although they have given constant employment to their workmen during the recent panic, are now "decidedly busy," so much so that their shop resounded with the tap of the hammer during the whole of Thanksgiving Day, which their hands devoted to work in order to meet the demand for the first-rate shoes they manufacture, which good judges say, are of very superior make and quality. The shoe manufactories of Messrs. John Flanders, J. D. Tidd & Son, F. K. Cragin, Moses A. Tyler, and others, are, we are informed, all increasing their business.

From present appearances it is safe to predict that before many days a brisk business will be carried on in all, or nearly all, our shoe and leather factories. The "panic" has given some of our mechanics a holiday time extending over two or three months; it has also given them and their employers an experience which it is to be hoped, they will profit by. After having done its worst, it has at last reached the turning point, and from all quarters we hear of a general improvement and resumption of business. The perplexing trials and commercial ruin that has been wrought during the past three months, ought to teach everybody that has suffered, and very few have escaped, severe lessons of prudence and economy. Let us heed such teachings, and not again run recklessly into the extravagances and wild speculations of the past.

R. W. Emerson's Lecture.

Was, to say the least of it, Emersonian, and to those who know the man and his methods, that is saying much. No one knew, of course, what he was going to say until he had said it. Nothing could be anticipated. There was no special theme advertised and laid out into form and symmetry, with its points and propositions, its statement and demonstration. His thoughts seemed to well up from some deep fountain, which, to be sure, were gurgling and broken in their delivery, but sparkling with beauty as they were poured out on the audience around him. Mr. Emerson is so peculiar in his modes of expression, so quaint in his utterance of thought, so seemingly oracular in his sententiousness, that it is not surprising he is not followed by the multitude. In fact it may be reasonably believed that he does not care for its applause. He seems to lack sympathy with the common mind; he does not level his utterance to its immediate apprehension. He rather seeks to strike out great thoughts in novel forms, and requires men to come and study him, and apply their thinking faculties to find him out. He has great admirers, and they are among the foremost scholars and thinkers of the age. His true place as a Lecturer is among a circle of his students and friends, those who know and feel the key note of his genius; they do not look for a sober development of consecutive ideas, but watch and wait for single massive thoughts, each one of which fills the mind with delight or overpowers it with awe. Still it will be found that Mr. Emerson does not write without a purpose, nor are his thoughts so solitary as they would appear to be. If, as Polonius says of Hamlet, he has "madness," there is certainly "method in it."

The drift of the Lecture on Tuesday evening seemed to be to awaken an attention to the study and love of nature. If we could sit down now and read over what he said, we should find much that would strike us with its originality and detain us with its beauty; we should be likely to fall in with the sentiment of the opening lines of the *Thanatopsis*:

"To him who in the love of nature
Finds communion with her visible form,
She speaks a various language."

How finely were we introduced to the great naturalist Linnaeus, and heard him tell of his walks and rambles about Upsal, and how he taught the people how to preserve their timber from rot and their cattle from poison. What a picture we had of New England climate, with its cool and delicious October, its arctic keenness in winter, which nothing but anthracite can properly temper, its calm and

perfect days of early summer when it is truly a luxury to live, and its yellow weeks of blazing July, that ripen the grains and fruits with tropical rapidity.

How strange was the idea that man is still a nomad, taking in the summer from the highlands to the sea, or from the plains to the mountains, as the birds migrate to the north or south. And what power he gave to the mountains and the sea to mould the characters of men, declaring them to be the nurseries of republics—and the generators of liberty. With what a vitality he charged the atmosphere, with what a vigor he furnished the limbs and the ample folds of the great forests, and how tempering were the old orchards fruited with golden apples, whose juices were more various than the skill of confectioners could rival.

How quaintly he spoke of the walkers, the peripatetics of nature, who get ruddiness from the bounding blood, and nourishment from the circling panorama and the vivifying air. Our companions in our walks should be artists and naturalists; the first to discover and reveal to us beauties which escape the common eye, and the others to describe the countenance of nature, may be set down as heartless deceiver.

How true was the remark that mad people are not dwellers in our hospitals alone, but are plenty in our cities and towns, following after sores and theatres, and haunting the marts of trade, eager for bargains at 6 per cent, or from that to cent per cent. The microscope, he said, revealed nothing new to man. The types of the unseen are found in the visible; nor did the telescope enlarge the boundaries of the imagination, for in its highest range this faculty embraced infinity. Nature works by fixed laws, from these she never swerved. Man is the end of her labors. All types culminate in him. The turtle's egg and the saurian's tooth are germs of man. From the lowest forms of existence the highest can be predicted. To study and know these works is a religious duty, and the most exalted culture that man can attain.

Woburn Relief Society.

This excellent charitable institution—now in the second year of its operation—has, in a quiet and unpretending way, done much good by the judicious and seasonable distribution of its charities among the poor of our town. Some three weeks since, at the close of one of the Lyceum lectures, a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the affairs of the society. The report, which we print below, was made last Tuesday evening by G. M. Chapman, Esq., and was unanimously adopted.

REPORT.

All present may not be aware that a Committee was appointed after the Lecture two weeks ago, to make inquiries into the condition and doings of the Relief Association, or, as it is called, the Woburn Relief Society.

The Committee chosen for that purpose have had interviews with these gentlemen, Messrs. G. R. Gage, and J. W. Hammond, and after careful inquiries and a free interchange of opinions, are satisfied that the organization has been a decided success. It did not get into operation until the winter was somewhat advanced; but the funds raised were found to be of essential service in meeting the wants of the more indigent part of the season; and, in the judgment of our Committee, were distributed in the most judicious manner. The almoners of the fund have given all applications for relief their personal attention, and made themselves acquainted with the necessities of each case before dispensing their charities.

The Committee believe the association should be reorganized and continued, and among others for the following reasons:—It takes the dispensation of the charities of life from the narrow sphere of sects and denominations to the broader and more catholic one of the whole community. Again, in this way it gives an opportunity for all to become contributors to charitable funds. A more judicious and more liberal distribution of the fund from each individual called upon by the solicitor; of such an association will make an aggregate equal to the wants of the poor, and by no means an onerous burden upon any. Again, the distributing agents of the funds, when faithful to their trust, will be means of ascertaining the real needs of those who apply for assistance, and are also in the way of becoming acquainted with the necessities of many, who, from various notions, and frequently those of sect and denomination, are unwilling to seek for public relief, and which the hand of private charity does not always reach.

Every community is liable to have within it, and does have, the poor who are suffering from temporary embarrassment, but who are more inclined to conceal their poverty than to blazon it to the world. Especially is this the case with a large proportion of the destitute found among our native population. It has been and should be the object of such an association to seek out by careful inquiry persons of this class, and furnish them in the most judicious manner with the means of relief as they may need. Again, by a systematic charity of this kind, embracing all the town, there is much less chance for imposture and cheat by cunning and importunate beggars, as in all cases the poor who are suffering from temporary embarrassment, but who are more inclined to conceal their poverty than to blazon it to the world. Especially is this the case with a large proportion of the destitute found among our native population. 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The Journal.

WOBURN:
Saturday Morning, Dec. 19, 1857.

COMMENCE THE NEW YEAR

By subscribing for your local newspaper. In matters of every-day-life you will receive in return four-fold the amount of subscription before half the year has expired. By taking the JOURNAL, you will "bring a joy into your household," secure to yourself, and to your family if you have one, a vast amount of profitable instruction, information and amusement. You will also be aiding to sustain an enterprise in your midst which, it is admitted, largely contributes to the promotion of the prosperity and welfare of the community. Many of our contemporaries have recently said that the JOURNAL is the best weekly paper published in Middlesex County, and one of the best local papers in the State. We thank them for their good opinion, and respectfully invite you, reader, to help in extending the sphere of its usefulness by sending us your own subscription and that of such of your friends as may wish to avail themselves of our efforts to provide a first class local newspaper.

Subscribers who wish to commence with the new year will receive the back numbers for November and December gratis.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Readers it valuable as an advertising medium, and is published by the best families of Woburn and surrounding towns, among whom it circulates to an extent enjoyed by no other paper. It is not, it is equalled, in typographical appearance by any paper published in Middlesex County. By preserving uniformity in arrangement equal prominence is obtained by all advertisers. Our terms of advertising are moderate.

JOB PRINTING.

We would call the special attention of our readers to our facilities for the prompt execution of all kinds of Job Printing. The variety of new and handsome type with which our office is supplied is very extensive; our presses are new and fast; our workmen experienced and skilful. We have therefore every facility for doing all kinds of work, quick, neat and cheap. Orders left at our office, or sent through our agents, will be promptly attended to, and the prices will be as low as can be found elsewhere. Orders solicited.

Subscribers will confer a favor by giving notice at the office when they fail to receive their paper regularly, or change their place of residence, so that we can give notice to our carriers.

CHRISTMAS.

Among the festive days in the calendar of the christian world, Christmas stands pre-eminent. It is a day set apart especially in commemoration of our Saviour's birth. The time originally observed in the East was the sixth of January, but it was afterwards changed to the 25th of December—the day on which occurred the old Roman feast in honor of the birth of Sol, the Sun—and we have, consequently, in the establishment of Christmas, a commingling of the ancient heathen mythology with christianity. This day is particularly observed, at the present time, by the Episcopal church, and in their service Christmas eve is a time of peculiar and special interest.

It is a beautiful arrangement, derived from days of yore, that this festival, which commemorates the announcement of the religion of peace and love, has been made the season for the gathering together of family connections, and drawing closer again the bands of kindred hearts, which the cares and pleasures and sorrows of the world are continually operating to cast loose; of calling back the children of a family, who have launched forth in life, and wandered widely apace, once more to assemble about the paternal hearth, that rallying-place of the affections, there to grow young and loving again among the endearing remembrances of childhood. How like our own Thanksgiving is Christmas in merrie England, though the latter combines more, perhaps, of the religious element than the former. There are no two festivals that exert such a controlling influence upon the domestic and social relations of life as these, and they should continue to be observed, that they may be the central points around which shall continue to cluster the tenderest and most sacred associations known by the human heart. If the angelic host who announced to the shepherds the advent of the Saviour deemed it a fitting employment to fill the ethereal vault with their glad notes, while they proclaimed "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men," surely it becomes us, one and all, to rejoice and be glad, to exchange kindly greetings, and to send to our friends such memorials as are best adapted to keep ever glowing on the altar of love and friendship, the pure and holy ties that link heart to heart, in all the endearing relations of life. Heart should be made to call unto heart, and we should seek to draw happiness from the deep wells of living kindness, which lie in the quiet recesses of our bosoms, and which furnish forth, when resorted to, the pure elements of domestic felicity. Every door should be thrown open with the warmest hospitality, and every heart should be unlocked, that love to man may flow forth in full accordance with that heavenly strain, "good will to man."

In New-England, with the younger members of families, Christmas is the day of days. It is the time when their patron saint, merry and kind old Santa Claus, with unique costume and a short pipe in his mouth, goes forth to distribute his beautiful gifts among the children that have been good, filling every little stocking with just the articles most desired. All are remembered; not one of those who try to do well, fail of being rewarded by him, as he speeds on his joyous way, drawn by his reindeer team, with a sleigh full of just such treasures as children most prize. Many a child has often wondered how the old gentleman is able to find his way down all the dark chimneys, and to discover all the little stockings, wherever they are hanging; and some are not without their suspicions that he employs a large number of secret agents to assist him in his labor of love.

To the guileless heart of childhood how full of happiness and bright anticipations is the morning of Christmas. With what sparkling eyes and bounding hearts they greet father and mother, brothers and sisters, grandfather and grandmother with those familiar, but not unmeaning words: "I wish you a merry Christmas." And how many an eye, dimmed by the lapse of time, overflows with the rushing tear drop, as the mind in an instant sweeps over the past in its backward glance, and recalls the happy

days and bright visions of youth, shining distinctly amid the recollections of years long past. Happy, thrice happy days! Oh that they might once more return, that the buoyant pleasures of childhood, undimmed by sorrow and unclouded by care, might be theirs once more; that they might once again address that familiar greeting to those whose cars have long been closed to the voices of affection beneath the silent mound.

The bestowal of gifts among the "little ones at home," is attended with the happiest influence, especially when given in consideration of sincere and persevering efforts to do well, to act in all the relations of childhood, as becomes dutiful, and obedient children.

We hope the little ones will receive their accustomed tokens of affection the ensuing Christmas, notwithstanding the times are hard. The darkness and gloom that has been resting upon older minds should not be allowed to invade the bright world of childhood. The cares and trials of life will visit them soon enough, if they are spared yet awhile an experimental knowledge of the anxieties and disappointments that are allotted, sooner or later, as the portion of all.

To the many readers of the Journal we extend a heartfelt greeting. While we wish them a "merry Christmas," we wish it may prove happy also, and that they may live to witness its return for many a year, and finally reap the blessed reward of "good and faithful servants."

Prof. Fowler's Lecture.

If we were asked for a very brief opinion of this gentleman's lecture, we should say that it combined three qualities, the "good, bad and indifferent." The good was, most of it, very good; the bad was just kept out of the positive state; and the indifferent was quite perfectly sustained. To carry the idea a little farther, we would add, that the good was made up of a general scholarly and masculine style, a few most striking similes and some very pleasant and truthful hits at the vanity and foolishness of men and women.

The bad consisted in a prosy discussion of certain political formulas, as well as in some exceedingly tame and provincial delivery; and the indifferent, in applying many common places and a lack of vigor in elocution and distinctness in articulation. The introduction to the address was like that of a man who had been in good humor with the lecturer at once. He adopted the opening sentence in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," (which book we always keep lying upon our reading table.) We were just upon the point of quoting the paragraph, when it occurred to us that it had better be sought out by those of our readers who have it not, for we are sure if the little volume once gets into their hands it will be read from preface to finish, and always with pleasure and profit. But to the lecture and some of its prominent points. Its theme was Labor, or hand work, soul work and brain work. The speaker asked if we were the farmer and the mechanic who were the only workers? This question was soon settled by showing that we were laborers who performed an important or necessary service in the social economy, whether it was done with muscle or nerve, with hand or brain.

He very fully exploded the notion, that labor was a "curse," and gave a breadth to biblical interpretation on this point that spoke well for his "progress" in theological lore. Labor, he said, is a necessity of man's condition. It is not imposed as a burden, but is ordained as a schoolmaster and a friend. The higher man ascends in the scale of civilization, the less servile is his toil and the more he produces. The savage without tools, or but poor apologies for them, can wrest but a little from the soil, or fashion but slowly his rude buildings and utensils. The modern farmer with his six-furrow plow, his mowing and reaping machines, combines the labor of hundreds, and the production of hundreds. So the mechanic with his appliances of steam and machinery gives the world a multitude of products "which no man can number," and which have saved the wear and tear of a thousand human muscles. The more man becomes acquainted with the forces of nature, the more he makes them do his work and become subservient to his will.

Man is every trying to lift himself above the condition of labor. He is ever reaching forward to a time of repose. But rest is stagnation. Inaction is death. In activity alone is found the law of progress. This principle is found everywhere and pervades all things. Translated into the great universe above and around us, it means light and gravitation, and all those vast forces that with ceaseless power produce the "harmony of the spheres, and all the celestial glories; translated into our globe, it means winds and tides and currents, earthquakes and volcanoes; translated into the life of man, it means the elements of domestic felicity. Every door should be thrown open with the warmest hospitality, and every heart should be unlocked, that love to man may flow forth in full accordance with that heavenly strain, "good will to man."

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Much has been said of the extravagance of the times. But extravagance has a very elastic meaning. That expenditure which in one man would be mean and niggardly, in another man would be extravagant. All depends upon means and income. More requires more and less requires less. The mean and hoarding rich man is a drone in society and should be pointed at with scorn. Saving against a rainy day, may be carried too far. It would be far better to get a thorough drenching some times than to cultivate a narrow and starving economy.

The ladies are called extravagant in dress and show, but the lecturer thought a finely dressed lady looked very pretty. Expensive furs may be indulged in with more license than the smoke wreaths of the cigar—and the sparkling of jewelry is better than the liquid ruby of the wine cup.

There is no standard of economy or extravagance. Where there is wealth, there should be liberality; where there is competence, there should be comfort, and even in poverty there should be no meanness.

The speaker thought there was a remarkable coincidence in the decrease of marriage and the increase of skirts—the inference from which observation might take different directions.

The lecture was closed with a glowing picture of man in an advanced state of civilization, when all the forces of the individual and society will work together in harmony, and produce that condition of well being and happiness which all delight to contemplate, and which in the prophetic vernacular is called the "good time coming."

THE WALKS ON THE COMMON.—We are glad to perceive that the "fathers of the town" have acted upon the suggestion contained in our paper last week, and have commenced gravelling the walks upon the common. This is as it should be, and is in perfect accordance with the public sentiment. Every thing of this kind should be done now, if the ground remains sufficiently open to allow it. Their attention should also be directed to the entrance to Walnut and Union streets, and to Oakley Court. When it is rainy, these places are exceedingly muddy, but would be improved very much by a few loads of good gravel. We think a "crossing" is demanded between Mr. Woodberry's store and the common. There is a large amount of travel in that place. We think the convenience of those who attend school and those who visit our valuable Library demand a place where they can go from the sidewalk to the common without going over their shoes into the mud. There cannot be a more favorable time than the present to do it.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES ON THE TRIAL BETWEEN THE WARREN ACADEMY AND WOBURN HIGH SCHOOL FOOT-BALL CLUBS:—

1st game, won by the Woburn High School Club in 11m 15s.

2d game won by the Warren Academy Club in 6 minutes.

3d game, won by the Warren Academy Club in 5 minutes.

4th game, won by the Woburn High School Club in 3 minutes.

5th game won by the Woburn High School Club in 3m 30s.

These games (the third and fifth) were lost by the opposing club in consequence of a violation of the sixth article of the rules of the game.

CHAS. S. PARKER, }
W. H. FULLER, } JUDGES.
JOSEPH MERIAM, }

WOBURN, Dec. 16th.

LYCEUM.—ISAAC F. SHEPARD, Esq., of Somerville, will lecture before the Woburn Lyceum on Tuesday evening next, in place of Hon. Josiah Quincy Jr. We have never had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Shepard before a Lyceum audience, but we have heard much of him, and always in his praise, as an elegant, forcible and graceful platform orator. For reasons which will be apparent to most persons, our citizens cannot fail of being interested in meeting and listening to Mr. Shepard at this particular time. We bespeak for him a large audience.

FIRE IN WINCHESTER.—A small shop situated near the piano forte manufactory of Messrs. Church & Lane, in Winchester, owned by Samuel Taylor, was set on fire and entirely destroyed at about three o'clock Thursday morning. A carriage valued at \$50, belonging to Mr. Taylor, was also burned.

Niagara Engine Co. No. 1, of this town, was promptly at the fire, only four persons being present when the company arrived, but they were late to save the building. "Niagara" was the only engine at the fire.

"OLD LINE ASSEMBLIES."—Stoneham, famous for good parties, is commencing the dancing season with as much go-ahead-iveness as ever, notwithstanding the cry of hard times. The first of a course of "Old Line Assemblies" will take place in the Town Hall, on Christmas evening. Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, announce a fireman's civic and military ball on the previous evening, and Gen. Worth Engine Company will give a ball on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31st.

"A seizure was made in New Orleans on the 8th inst., of one hundred and thirty-four loaves of bread for being short of weight."

If all short-weight loaves in Massachusetts should be seized, we ought there would be a panic among the bakers quite as alarming as the financial panic we have just passed through.

ACCIDENT.—A man named John Nelson, employed in A. Thompson & Co.'s tannery, was badly injured on the head, face and shoulder, on Friday of last week, by the crank of a windlass which he was turning slipping from his hold.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for November has come to hand from the American publishers. Its articles are varied and interesting. The one entitled "Slavery in the Slave States," particularly so to our citizens and law-makers.

WE call attention to the advertisement of "New Goods for the Holidays" in another column.

A soup house for supplying the poor of Waltham, has been opened in that town.

A Special Notice.

We ask the particular attention of our readers to the notice under the editorial head, relative to subscriptions for the JOURNAL. While we have the satisfaction of knowing that our sheet meets the approbation of our subscribers and finds a cordial welcome in a large number of families in Woburn and the adjoining towns, we are desirous of extending its circulation, and affording a larger number of persons the pleasure and the profit to be derived from it. We shall esteem it a kindness if our present readers will speak a good word for us to their neighbors, and give them an opportunity of examining our paper for themselves. We have been making special efforts for rendering our sheet a FIRST CLASS PAPER, and, if the testimony of many gentlemen, voluntarily given, is to be relied upon, we have succeeded. We believe that there is no one, however fastidious his taste, who will not find in our columns as much to instruct and amuse as can be derived from any local newspaper in Massachusetts. The man who reads only a city paper, is almost wholly uninformed in respect to matters and things in his own town. We have endeavored to issue a sheet that shall be an efficient helper in promoting intelligence and good morals, and we hesitate not to say that we have been successful. Will not our numerous friends aid us by securing an increase to our subscription list, and thus enable us to make still greater outlays for the benefit of our readers?

Seventh Congressional District.

The Boston Herald of yesterday says that it is "rumored among politicians in the Seventh Congressional District that Hon. James M. Usher of Medford, will receive the Republican nomination to succeed Hon. N. P. Banks, and that he will be opposed by General Jas. Dana, recently elected Mayor of Charlestown." As we live in about the centre of the district and have frequent occasion to visit the surrounding towns, and often hear opinions and preferences expressed by leading politicians, we have a fair opportunity of judging of the sentiments of at least a large portion of the district, and we would venture to give it as our private opinion that Mr. Usher does not stand the ghost of a chance for the nomination. What the wire-pullers in Boston say we do not know, but the voters of this state senatorial district appear to be strongly of the opinion that they have placed Mr. Usher in a position quite as elevated as he ought to occupy for the present, and are content to let him remain there. For ourself we have as yet no preference in this matter, for the reason that no man in the district stands prominently forward as a suitable, proper and capable man qualified to fill the chair vacated by Mr. Banks, with credit to himself and honor to Massachusetts. We will not say that there is no such man in the district, we only confess our inability to designate him. A dozen names have been mentioned and the qualifications of a dozen men are every day being canvassed in the cars, the stores, the workshops and the factories of the district—the places where the voters come from. Taking an average of the opinions expressed it would be fair to come to the conclusion, so far as things are now developed, that the nomination will be between Shepard of Somerville, Gooch of Melrose, and Oliver or Abbott of Lawrence.

A COUNCIL OF ORTHODOX MINISTERS was convened at North Woburn on Wednesday last for the purpose of examining Mr. A. S. Nickerson, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Congregational Church in that village during the year past. After the audience assembled to witness the ceremonies of ordination had been kept waiting three or four hours, Mr. Nickerson came into the church and announced that the ordination would not take place, in consequence of a difference of opinion between himself and the Council on the question of original sin, or the "damnation of infants." This statement was in substance denied by Rev. Mr. Grover, of Stoneham, but the benediction was hastily pronounced and the audience dismissed before any further explanation was made. Several different versions of the matter are in circulation, but as the Council have not yet made their reasons public there is no telling which version is the true one, though we are informed that the doctrine of "original sin" had but little to do with the decision of the council. The Council adjourned for two months, subject to the call of the committee.

SARGENT'S SCHOOL MONTHLY.—Mr. Epes Sargent has issued a monthly periodical, bearing the above title. It is intended for teachers and pupils, schools and families. A hasty glance at the first number is sufficient to convince us that Mr. Sargent has hit upon a happy idea, and that he is just the man to carry it out successfully. We commend the School Monthly to the attention of our teachers and pupils.

"SOCIALS."—Two weeks ago, on invitation from the managers, we attended a "Social" at Central House Hall, and passed an hour or two very pleasantly and most sociably. The party was composed of a select company of ladies and gentlemen, assembled that they might enjoy each other's company; while those who chose amused themselves with dancing, to the music of the piano, harp, and violin. There was no display of dress on the part either of ladies or gentlemen—even gloves were dispensed with. All met as friends, neighbors and acquaintances, threw off the restraint which always militates so much against fashionable parties, and seemed to vie with each other in making the occasion one of real and rational enjoyment. The second "Social" of the course will take place on Wednesday evening next, in the same hall.

At a late fire in Cincinnati, Ohio, an individual who happened to be at the door of the steam fire engine house thus describes the effect: "The firemen, who were sitting near the stove, sprang instantly to their different posts. One applied a lighted match to the prepared fuel underneath the boiler, another lit the lamps, others got the excited and impatient horses ready, who started from their stalls at the first peal of the bell, and in precisely one minute and twenty-six seconds the steam fire engine started from the house into the street."

AMERICAN WINE ABROAD.—The French are furious at America. Yes—they are indignant at our daring, amazed at our impudence, petrified at our impertinence, thunderstruck at our coolness and overcome generally speaking, in all things, at our brass. The occasion for all this being the enterprise of certain Ohio gentlemen, in raising vines which have been pronounced by the French Societe des Gourmets to be purer and really grappier than anything else extant.

THE LADY'S ALMANACK FOR 1858.—This most useful and very beautiful little Almanac has been issued by Messrs. Damerell & Moore and G. Coolidge. Every lady should have a copy. For sale at the Woburn Book Store.

PRODUCT OF THE LARGE TREE.—The large tree sold at Auction by Mr. Winn, has been cut down and corded by the purchaser, Mr. Barnabas Richardson. It piles up eight and a half cords of wood.

A BOY SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Jas. Rodgers, the lad convicted of the murder of Swanton, in 10th Avenue, has been sentenced to be hung on the 15th of January.

DIVIDEND.—The Boston and Lowell R. R. Co. have declared a dividend of three per cent, payable January 1st.

Mr. D. O. Blanchard shot another Fox on Tuesday last, in the woods between Woburn and Lexington. Mr. B. is one of the lucky sportsmen.

We visited the State House at Tewksbury on Thursday, where we passed the day very pleasantly and, we hope, profitably. We have not had time to extend our notes for this week's paper.

The Foot-ball Match.

After much preparation, choosing of committees, appointing of judges, writing and ratifying of by-laws,—the long-talked of match, between 14 students of Warren Academy and the same number of the High School, has come off,—the bustle is all over and the combatants have separated satisfied or otherwise. On Wednesday last, the day agreed upon for the match to take place, the clouds threatened of a clear-headed, well read and intelligent, set, not only capable of reasoning upon the subject, but on all occasions willing to meet him on fair ground. This has however had a good effect upon the Prof., so much so as to lead him, when speaking, to assume that what he says is merely his opinion, and not, as heretofore, absolute law. The discussion at the Melodeon ended pretty much as it began, both sides having very well succeeded in mystifying each other most gloriously. It may possibly be renewed next Sunday evening, and be equally interesting as on the occasion to which I allude.

There is nothing new, either in town or about it. No new novelties, no prodigies, either musical or theatrical. No new fashions, emphatically nothing new. Your Journal always has a new and healthy look and is a cheerful sight to your readers in this vicinity. So mote it be. I hope for something of greater interest next week. A. B. N.

Correspondence of the Middlesex Journal.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

City Election.—Prof. Felton at the Melodeon.—Lawyer Sennott in the argument.

My DEAR JOURNAL.—The agitation caused by the recent city election has subsided and the country is probably safe once more. The election has had no effect to make business better or worse, and we are jogging along in the same monotonous manner as usual.—Last Sabbath evening I had the curiosity to drop in at the Melodeon to hear a lecture on Spiritualism to be delivered through the organization of Mr. A. B. Whiting. The company in attendance was large, being in part drawn together by the announcement that Prof. Felton, of Harvard College, would be present and prepared to say something about the matter, and spirit ministration in general.—At the close of the lecture, which I must confess was a very able production, Prof. Felton and Lawyer Sennott of Boston, entered into a discussion, in which the Prof. took ground that the production was indeed a very fine one, but dictated by no spirit save the one claiming to be A. B. Whiting. Mr. Sennott differed with the learned gentleman, but was so absent minded as to imagine himself in the Court room, and was constantly addressing the Prof. as "the witness," "will the witness please explain" &c., much to the merriment of the audience.

Prof. Felton is undoubtedly a scientific and well read man, but has evidently mistaken the character of the class of people with whom he has to deal. Instead of a fanatical, misguided body of men and women, he has found a clear-headed, well read and intelligent, set, not only capable of reasoning upon the subject, but on all occasions willing to meet him on fair ground. This has however had a good effect upon the Prof., so much so as to lead him, when speaking, to assume that what he says is merely his opinion, and not, as heretofore, absolute law. The discussion at the Melodeon ended pretty much as it began, both sides having very well succeeded in mystifying each other most gloriously. It may possibly be renewed next Sunday evening, and be equally interesting as on the occasion to which I allude.

There is nothing new, either in town or about it. No new novelties, no prodigies, either musical or theatrical. No new fashions, emphatically nothing new. Your Journal always has a new and healthy look and is a cheerful sight to your readers in this vicinity. So mote it be. I hope for something of greater interest next week. A. B. N.

Correspondence of the Middlesex Journal.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

Business is not much improved, so far as actual sales are concerned, but it is a gratifying fact that the country is beginning to pay up its debts to the city, though the tendency at present seems to be to pay "in kind." A number of dry goods jobbing houses of this week received in this way consignments of flour and butter, and remittances of this sort will continue to be made largely after the closing of the canals. One dry goods house on Broadway exhibits before its doors a number of kegs of butter placarded "For Sale!" This is not quite so good as money, still it will do until we get those Treasury certificates which the Secretary promises in the annual message. The failed and suspended houses will thus have a larger chance of paying up their indebtedness than if payments were restricted to currency proper, and thus the general resumption of manufacturers will result at an earlier period. We are actually reduced to barter at the present time in a large portion of our transactions with the interior, though money is so plenty in this city, on undoubted security, that there is actually difficulty in finding employment for it. Confidence is badly wanted. The drain of specie to England, which is now going on is looked upon as a favorable indication of returning prosperity, since a restoration of equilibrium in the currency of that country will bring up the prices of our great staples, breadstuffs and cotton, which are now so depressed in foreign markets, that there is no inducement to ship produce to New York city from the interior, and thus creditors here suffer from delayed payments.

As for goods, imported dry goods are in immense supply, outside of the \$30,000,000 in bonded warehouse, and next season will open with a very low range of prices, for all high cost articles. Thus this country will be enriched at the expense of the foreign producer. But domestic goods will not suffer so heavily a decline. The supply of cottons and woollens will be quite limited; a fall in price will result only from a heavy decline in raw material, and this will not affect the rates of labor, of course, since goods can then be produced at lower cost. There has been, in fact, during the past few weeks, a decline in domestic cotton goods, owing to the fall of raw material in the English and Southern markets. The fact that produce will be sent forward to an unusual extent this season by railroad, to pay debts in the Atlantic cities, encourages many to hope for a speedier departure of "hard times" than had previously been anticipated. At any rate, the monster will be obliged to "move on" next August, when the whole immense produce of the country has been bought and paid for.

Shopkeepers and benevolent associations are generally laying in great stocks of holiday presents about this time in December, but the speculation seems a doubtful one at present, as very few people are disposed this season to give anything more costly or tangible than the "continued assurances of distinguished consideration," with which political nabobs discharge their mutual obligations. Great quantities of fancy goods for the holidays are pushed off at auction at wretchedly low prices.

In amusements there is little to notice. A new play at Wallack's on the hard times, under the subterfuge of "The Poor of New York" attracts some attention. The series of oratorios, promised at the Academy, will draw immensely. Mr. G. F. Train, the Napoleon of "High Falutin'" has written a book on the Crisis, which is pronounced to be a stunner—half a page is said to be a dose for the most robust constitution.

Hon. N. P. Banks has resigned his seat in Congress to take effect the 1st of January, and

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

Pictures from my Port Folio.

BY LUTHER G. RIGGS.

THE LITTLE ANGEL.—"Dainty Babe Bell!" So sweetly she lay, with her tiny hands folded together, while her bright golden curls, streaming over the coffin pillow, seemed like a ray of sunshine shining thro' a mist. Sweet Babe Bell! The death-damp was on her brow, and the life-light had vanished from her eyes; yet her lips, ruddy even in death, were wreathed in a sweet, angelic smile.

But her spirit, priceless gem, is far, far away in the spirit-land. There will she warble an angel-song that shall never cease, and whose burden the dwellers on earth shall take up and prolong. Methinks I hear the echo:

"Scraph spirits came anear me,
Winging through the crystal air,
Borne along on balmy pinions,
O how fair!
They were winging near me, near me,
From the dim, celestial shore;
They were sweeping by death's river—
They safely bore me o'er."

And now its cadence gently dies away, and a scraph's hand seems beckoning me from on high, and I fancy I feel the fanning of the angel's pinions. But it is only a fancy. The mysteries of God's inner temple are not for us to know, until the heavens are rolled together like a scroll, and Christ has come to judge the world. But all is known to Babe Bell! Her's is a happy lot—a home of light.

"There's many an empty cradle,
There's many a vacant bed,
There's many a lonely bosom,
Where joy and light is fled;
For thick in every graveyard
The little hillocks lie—
And every hillock represents
An angel in the sky."

THE VISION.—"Open the lattice, dear mother—please! Are the white roses in bloom yet? Does the old fir-tree still bend over the gable—over the seat where 'Bella and I used to sit? And where is the pretty morning-glory that she planted, and called her death-flower? You know she said it would wither and die after she had gone. Is it alive yet? Please open the lattice, that I may see, mamma."

"Open the lattice, my child!" replied the mother. "Why, it's winter, now, and the winds blow harsh and chill."

"Why, mother, I thought it was summer, and that it was the warm south wind that shook the casement. But are all the roses dead and gone? I wish—but see! the roses, see! quick!"

"What is it, my darling? what is it?" "Oh! mother, the snow is all gone! Do look at the green grass! And the roses are in bloom, too! How bright they look! See, see! There's an angel! He's plucking 'Bella's morning-glories; but they are drooping and dying—and I shall be like them soon. Yes, I'm dying now. The angel is beckoning me—he has woven a burial-wreath of my pretty white roses, and I must go. Kiss me, mother, Good-by! O, Bella!"

But the child said no more—his eyelids dropped—a shadow passed over his frame, and the silver cord was loosed—he was dead! The mother gazed upward, and she thought she saw an angel form, with a golden crown and scaphs like hers; but the winter wind moaned around the earth, and drove the clouds over the dull, wintry sky, and the vision fled, still she murmured not, for she knew it was well with her darling.

She made it a grave beneath the snow
And tearfully laid it there,
And weeps whenever the tale she tells
Of the child that's sleeping there.
Bridgeport, Conn.

SOUTH READING.

SCHOOLS.—CHANGES &c.—We learn that Miss Julia Thompson, recently an assistant in the West school, has been appointed teacher of one of the Centre Primary schools, in place of Miss Parington, resigned.

Miss Evelyn Sweetser has taken the place of Miss Thompson, as assistant in the West school.

The High school is unusually full at the present time, numbering nearly ninety pupils and Chester W. Eaton, a student in the Chandler School of D. C., has been appointed an assistant in the High school.

It is rumored that Mr. Baxter of the Grammer school, and Miss Harby of the South school will soon receive appointments to schools in the city of Charlestown; but we believe such appointments have not yet been made, although doubtless they soon will be, and these schools will lose very successful teachers.

LOCAL.—Our friend O. S. M., it seems, has left the game of cricket and ball, and is at his old game again, guiding delicate fingers to trace fair letters, words and lines. We are glad to learn, in a letter just received from him, from a small town in this State, that he has a very flourishing writing school, having upwards of 60 pupils in an evening class.

Mr. George Fraser, desirous of doing his part to make the winter hours pass pleasantly and profitably to the young, occasionally meets a juvenile class in the hall over his place of business, to practise with them in the important art of singing. Mr. F. provides the room, warms it, and invites any young person who desires to attend, to do so "without money and without price."

The attendance at Sabbath School Concerts, held on the second Sabbath evening of each month, tells well for the interest felt for Sabbath school instruction in this place.—Last Sabbath evening the vestry of the Baptist church was crowded, and many went away unable to obtain seats. Singing by the juvenile choir, and the part taken by the class of deaf mutes, no doubt, assisted in collecting so large an audience. Should the interest continue, the school will be obliged to hold their concerts on pleasant evenings in the body of the house. We understand that the concert of the Congregational School on the same evening was fully attended. M.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

The Journal.

WOBURN:
Saturday Morning, Dec. 26, 1887.

COMMENCE THE NEW YEAR.
By subscribing for your local newspaper. In return for every day-life you will receive in return four-fold the amount of subscription before half the year has expired. By taking the JOURNAL you will "bring a joy into your household," secure to yourself, and to your family if you have one, a vast amount of profitable instruction, information and amusement. You will also be aiding to sustain an enterprise in your midst which, it is admitted, largely contributes to the promotion of the prosperity and welfare of the community. Many of our contemporaries have recently said that the JOURNAL is the best weekly paper published in Middlesex County, and one of the best local papers in the State. We thank them for their good opinion, and respectfully invite you, reader, to help in extending the sphere of its usefulness by sending us your own subscription, and that of such of your friends as may wish to avail themselves of our efforts to provide a first class local newspaper.

Subscribers who wish to commence with the new year will receive the back numbers for November and December gratis.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The large and increasing circulation of the JOURNAL renders it valuable as an advertising medium. It is read and preserved by the best families of Woburn and surrounding towns, among whom it circulates to an extent enjoyed by no other paper. It is not excelled, if equaled, in its geographical appearance by any paper published in Middlesex County. By preserving uniformity in arrangement great prominence is obtained by all advertisers. Our terms of advertising are moderate.

JOB PRINTING.
We would call the special attention of our readers to our facilities for the prompt execution of all kinds of Job Printing. The variety of new and handsome type with which our office is supplied is very extensive; our presses are new and fast; our workmen experienced and skillful. We have therefore every facility for doing all kinds of work, quick, neat and cheap. Orders left at our office, or sent through our agents will be promptly attended to, and the price will be as low as can be found elsewhere. Orders solicited.

Subscribers will confer a favor by giving notice at the office when they fail to receive their paper regularly, or change their place of residence, so that we can give notice to our carriers.

Business Prospects.
It is not well to be always croaking about "hard times," neither is it advisable to be constantly proclaiming an improved state of things, unless such is really the fact. That the times are still hard no man can deny. If he does not believe it, let him try to collect money on his bills, and he will soon come to the conclusion that something is the matter somewhere. There are too many in this, as in every community, who will not pay their bills if they can possibly avoid it, and there are others who wish to pay, and are doing so as fast as they can. The former deserve, and should receive no favor, not even any additional business accommodation, while the latter should receive all the forbearance the state of the case will possibly allow.

It is certain that there is an improvement in some kinds of business in Woburn. There are less men out of employment than a few weeks since. Men who desire work, will be pretty sure to find something to do, even if it yields them but a small return. Fifty cents a day is better than nothing. It will buy a little for family use, and while at work a man is out of mischief and out of the way of temptation. We are not to look for a sudden bursting forth of prosperity in the business world. Old matters are to be adjusted before a new start can be taken with any good prospect of success. If people are compelled to practice economy rigidly for some months to come, it will do them no harm, but will prove, if properly heeded, a useful lesson for future years. That there is "a good time coming" we may set down as a fixed fact, but it will not be as well for that much wished for time to dawn just yet. People need a little more experience under the tight pressing wheels—a little more pinching—to make them remember the lesson well. None should settle down in despondency, or give up manly efforts. Whoever claims to be called a man, will act like a man, in whatever situation he is placed, sure, in the end, to rise above the adverse circumstances that surround him, or turn them to his own moral improvement. Let us labor on, then, in hope of a brighter future, striving in the meantime to bear up manfully, and to cheer those within the circle of our acquaintance. A kind word costs no money, but it can do what money cannot. It can infuse new courage, inspire new hope, and enable a desponding spirit yet to bear up even when its sky seems darkest.

The Tewksbury Alms House.

On Thursday last week we visited the State Pauper Establishment at Tewksbury, through the courtesy of Geo. Foster, Esq., of Andover, one of the Inspectors. A pleasant ride through Wilmington, in company with our town representative in the legislature, brought us to the Alms House at high noon, just as the inmates had been called from "labor to refreshment." We found about twenty gentlemen, eight of them editors, assembled to make a tour of inspection through the establishment. A hearty welcome from Mr. Foster and Capt. Meserve, the Superintendent, made us feel at once that our lines were cast among affable, courteous and wholehearted gentlemen. We were just in time to see Capt. Meserve's large family sit down to dinner. The dining hall affords accommodation for 400 persons, and shortly after "that ever welcome sound, the dinner bell" had ceased its music, every seat was occupied by the men, and at a side table 200 little boys were ranged around standing. They at once fell to work upon the food set before them, and gave good evidence that they enjoyed it. The dinner for the day consisted of beef, beans and turnips. The quantity consumed for that meal was 3 barrels of beef, 6 bushels of beans and 15 bushels of turnips. The food looked and tasted (we tried it), good and wholesome, and every one had a sufficiency. The tables were then reset for the women and female children. Those who were sick or unable to leave their wards, were furnished with food by the side of their beds, and in most cases with something more tempting to the appetite of an invalid. In addition to the meat and vegetables consum-

ed for dinner, the following are the daily rations for breakfast and supper: 5 lbs. flour and 1 bushel Indian meal baked into bread, 50 gals. milk, 1 bbl. crackers, 9 bbls. coffee, tea or chocolate, besides sundry necessary articles of food for the sick. \$340 persons have been admitted since the institution was opened. Last year there were 134 deaths; 64 burials, two-thirds of which were known to be illegitimate. On the day of our visit there were 1119 inmates, three-fourths of whom were Irish. The men number 360, the women 361, boys 209, girls 183. Religious services are held every day, the Superintendent officiating; and preaching every Sabbath by Rev. S. M. Burke, chaplain. At these services there is always a good attendance, and over one hundred children attend the Sabbath School.

Capt. Meserve hospitably entertained his visitors with dinner—not pauper fare—tho' we should have enjoyed the joke of seeing the Captain invite them to sit down, for once, to beef, beans and turnips—but the dinner was an excellent one, and after the cloth was removed, a few good speeches, and some other remarks, were not very good, were got rid of, infinitely to the relief of the parties who made them, and particularly so to the Fallstaffian alderman from the south ward of the metropolis.

From Capt. Meserve and Mr. Ritchie of the *Norfolk County Journal*, who spoke practically and to the point—we gained much information respecting paupers and pauper establishments. The speaking being over, for which we gave thanks, Capt. Meserve led the van, and his visitors followed, throughout the whole establishment, from the cellars to the attic. We have not space to speak of everything we noticed, or a half of what interested us. In every room visited we saw that order, cleanliness, and even comfort—for the aged, the infirm, the sick and the unfortunate who have been cast upon our charity—prevailed. A visit to the school presented a gratifying spectacle. Here were two hundred boys and girls, none of them apparently over twelve years of age, and most of them much younger, all neatly and warmly clad, and so far as we could then judge, making fair progress in acquiring a common education. The school is under the management of two teachers—Miss Mary Barber and Miss Delia M. Hussey.

The health of the inmates is under the charge of Doctor Jonathan Brown and Assistant Physician, Jos. B. Rand. We learned from Dr. Brown that no alcohol, not even as medicine, is used in the institution, and that since the use of alcohol had been discontinued the number of deaths had decreased one-third. We presume the decrease in mortality is not to be attributed wholly to this cause. The health of the inmates improves 25 per cent. in two weeks after their admission to the institution, which speaks well for its sanitary regulations.

Last year it cost \$1.00 a week for the support of each pauper, including the saving and income from their labor. The women make all the clothing, stockings and bedding used in the house; the men make the shoes and do some tailoring, and a large number of laborers are employed upon the farm, which consists of 150 acres, 40 of which have been cleared and brought under cultivation. In the winter months the men are for the most part idle. It is a question for the consideration of the Inspectors, and of the Legislature, how these men can be profitably employed? It is evident there is a great deal of muscular power going to waste in the Alms House—it ought to be made to produce something. They had better be employed even if their labor does not decrease the cost of their keep a cent a day. It would improve them morally, physically and intellectually, if they every day "sweat out their bread before they eat it."

There are many points of interest, suggested to our mind by this visit, that we should like to touch upon, but we will return to the subject on another occasion. We cordially thank the board of Inspectors, and Capt. Meserve, for affording us the pleasure of inspecting the institution under their charge.

Burglary in Winchester.

We learn from a gentleman of Winchester, that the house of Cyrus Bancroft, Esq., of that place, was entered on Sunday evening last, and robbed of \$137. This money had been used as a tender in a legal case, and had been deposited with Mr. Bancroft for safe keeping. We learn that while Mr. Bancroft was gone to attend the evening meeting, his children, who were in bed, heard some one whom they supposed to be their father, and called to him, but received no answer. Some time after his return home, he heard a noise as if some one was rummaging around, but on searching he found nobody, but discovered that a back door was open. The money had been in his care some time, and was in a box, upon a shelf in a chamber closet. It was known to quite a number that the money was in the house.

This robbery, together with that of Mr. John S. Richardson, ought to teach a useful lesson. People who have money, especially at the present time, cannot exercise too much caution relative to the custody of it. No man should expose his money to the observation of any body, as he cannot know who may be watching him. Neither is it safe to keep money in any dwelling house, unless securely guarded by a good safe. Whoever has a little amount on hand should deposit it for safe keeping in the bank, and it will be forthcoming when wanted. The man who will enter a house in the night, to rob, would hardly hesitate to take life, if necessary to the accomplishment of his designs. We trust no one will hereafter be so unwise as to keep money by them, and more especially to let any body know how much they have.

THE ANNUAL GATHERING OF the adult portion of the Baptist Society of this town, took place on Christmas Eve, at the residence of Mr. Sylvanus Wood. An unusually large number assembled, as it was expected that this would be the last occasion of their meeting with Rev. Mr. Ricker as their pastor, but we are pleased to learn that this may not be so, as the society have not yet accepted Mr. Ricker's resignation, and he has consented to continue with them for the present. A very gratifying feature of this gathering was the presentation of a purse containing over a hundred dollars, besides numerous other valuable gifts, to the pastor and his lady.

Mr. L. F. Shepard's Lecture.

This lecture was a substitute for one to have been given by Josiah Quincy, Jr. It is very possible that the Lyceum was the gainer by the exchange; for Mr. Shepard gave a very interesting glance at the leading characters and events of the sixteenth century, and although Mr. Quincy might have been very piquant and humorous in his reminiscences, they would hardly have afforded so much substantial instruction.

We cannot say of the lecture on Tuesday evening, that it furnished us with any new facts, or opened any fresh fields for discussion—it was rather a brief survey of European history for the century following the discovery of America by Columbus. That century, as the lecturer said, was one of the most eventful that has transpired within the Christian era. It gave birth, perhaps, to more remarkable men, men who will stand out in singular prominence in the coming ages, than any of its predecessors or even those which have succeeded it. And these men were not found in any one department of learning or position in society. They not only rendered illustrious "thrones, principalities and powers," but gave immortality to the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture and printing, and lifted into the plane of vision, never more to be obscured, the science of astronomy; they also threw down the false philosophies of the schools, and the corrupt doctrines of the church, and elevated into their places, simple but sublime formulas that give to science its trust in facts, and to religion its faith in God.

So also the great issues and events of that period have produced a more marked and permanent effect upon the history of the world, than any other age has furnished.

The discovery of the Western Continent, the nailing of Luther's theses to the church in Wittenberg, and their consequent, the Reformation; and the invention of printing, are among these, and have been most powerful in their influence to revolutionize society and the nations.

In the course of the lecture, Mr. S. brought into view some of the striking incidents in the lives of Henry VIIIth of England and Martin Luther, and gave a brief sketch of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

The conclusion of the whole matter was that these great movements initiated in the sixteenth century, all pointed to the Western hemisphere, which is to be the theatre where they are to be more fully displayed, and from which they are to radiate till they enlighten and convert the world.

The style in which Mr. Shepard dresses his thoughts we do not very much admire. It is too turgid and ambitious. We venture to believe that in his capacity as teacher he used to correct his pupils for the use of too many as well as too florid words. A more chaste and simple method would have been better. He would also improve his diction if he would more frequently modulate his naturally fine and sonorous voice.

Novel Marriage Ceremony.

Rev. Charles Brooks, in his interesting history of Melford, gives the particulars of a novel marriage ceremony performed in that town in 1789, by Thomas Brooks, Esq., who acquired great popularity as one of the "marrying justices" of the period. One day, while riding on horseback to Woburn, he discovered six young persons—three males and three females—riding on horseback towards him. He guessed their errand; and they guessed that the cocked hat, bush wig and silver buckles approaching them must belong to "the squire." Both parties stopped. The bridegroom announced his wishes, and the squire replied thus: "My young friends, we are here in the midst of this lofty forest, upon an unfrequented road, with God's clear sky over us. We shall not be disturbed; I propose to solemnize your marriage here; what say you?" They gladly consented. He told them they did not discount, but to arrange themselves in due order—the gentlemen on one side the ladies on the other. This being done, he placed his horse so as to be directly in front of the bride and bridegroom. Then taking off his hat he began his prayer; it is reported that he was "gilted in prayer," and that on this occasion, "he prayed like an angel." The introductory service concluded, the plight of vows was made, the union declared, and the benediction pronounced; and then the whole party journeyed back together, rejoicing in the poetry appended to the great event.

ECLIPSES.—In the year 1858 there will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon.

1st.—A partial eclipse of the moon, February 27, only partly visible in the United States. The moon will rise partly eclipsed, which will take place generally after the time of the greatest phase. Its magnitude will be 0.333 of moon diameter, on the southern limb.

2d.—An annular eclipse of the sun, March 15. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian, in lon. 8 45 west of Greenwich, lat. 45 44 north. In some parts of the United States the sun will be partially eclipsed.

3d.—A partial eclipse of the moon, August 24. The magnitude of the eclipse will be 0.470 of moon diameter, on the northern limb. At some places the first contact with the penumbra will not be visible; but in most places in the United States the whole eclipse will be visible.

4th.—A total eclipse of the sun, September 7. In lon. 40 51 west of Greenwich, lat. 30 29 south. This eclipse will be total on the meridian. The sun will be centrally eclipsed in the southern hemisphere only.

THE VALUE OF LABOR.—To show how mechanical skill and labor adds to the value of raw material, the *British Quarterly Review* gives this intrinsic calculation: A bar of iron, valued at \$5; worked into horse-shoes, valued \$10.50; needles, \$35; penknife blades, \$3.25; shirt buttons, \$22.40; balance springs of watches, \$350.00. Thirty-one pounds of iron have been made into wire upwards of one hundred and eleven miles in length, and so fine was the fabric, that a part of it was converted, in lieu of hair, into a barrister's wig.

LYCEUM.—There will not be a lecture before the Woburn Lyceum next week.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Mr. Ennion:—A good newspaper is a good thing, and should find a place in every family. It is read with an interest, and exerts an influence second to no production of the press. Well do I remember the time, though many years have since elapsed, when my father first subscribed for a local paper, published some ten miles from where he lived. Its weekly visits were hailed with delight by all the members of the family, and every article, not excepting the advertisements, was read and re-read. If, from any cause, it failed to arrive at the usual time, the feeling of disappointment was deep and real. It was as if a valued friend came not when expected on a promised visit. Though that time has receded into the far distant past, impressions were made upon my mind by the careful perusal of that paper, that time can never efface. There were articles in the poet's corner, which even now I read with a keener relish, because I admired them in the days of my childhood, as I read them in the unpretending village newspaper. What has proved true of one individual, is doubtless true of thousands. The impression made upon the mind of the child by the various articles contained in the weekly paper, remain fixed and ever present, and frequently give a coloring to the mental character through the whole of subsequent life. How all-important, then, that the papers which are to find admittance to our families, carry not in their thought that can leave a stain, or call into being one principle of action at variance with the strictest morality.

Would the parents in this, and the adjoining towns, place in their families a paper safe and elevated in respect to its moral tone; high-minded and independent upon all the great questions of the day; interesting and instructive, and worthy of preservation for transmitting to the future historian of this town the events and local matters of the passing day, they will find such an one in THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

Commencing with a small beginning, unpretending, yet ever on the side of right and sound morality, it has lived on, gathering new vigor with each revolving year, till it stands forth at the present time, in dress, in editorial ability, in the interesting character of its articles, admitted, by those who know it, to be second to no local paper in Massachusetts. With such a character, voluntarily bestowed by its readers, the editor may well feel an honest pride in the work of his hands. He has labored unceasingly—the paper shows it—to make his sheet worthy the patronage of an intelligent and discriminating community. He has certainly been successful, and is giving entire satisfaction (we speak what we know,) to the readers of his paper. We feel, however, that the number of subscribers are too few. The subscription list should receive large accessions with the commencement of the coming year. There are many families who remain ignorant of what is going on in town, simply because they do not read their own paper. The writer has read the Journal constantly since its establishment, and speaks from observation. The several town departments, conducted by editors in those towns, are interesting features in the paper. The South Reading department is never wanting. While Mr. C. continues to have the principal charge of it, it will not be lacking in interest. The Reading and Stomach departments, too, are well sustained, and would prove interesting to a large number of families in both those towns, if a little extra effort were made to increase its circulation there. Winchester often sends excellent articles, and is silent for awhile. But, taking all the departments as a whole, we regard them as well sustained and well calculated to interest all who take and read the paper.

The commencement of a new year is just at hand, affording a peculiarly favorable time to subscribe for the JOURNAL. We believe that no one who will take this paper six months, will consent afterwards to do without it. Fellow citizens, while Christmas and New Year's presents are the order of the day, just step forward, and by your influence and your example, present the editor of the Middlesex Journal with a handsome new year's present in the form of a few hundred new subscribers. By so doing you will do him a favor, but a greater one to yourselves. You will put a few dollars into his pocket, but you will furnish for yourselves and your families a weekly intellectual entertainment, that will prove of more value than two per cent. a month on the capital invested. Try it for one year, and we will have no fears in respect to the continuance of your acquaintance with the Middlesex Journal.

CITIZEN.

[We are much obliged to "Citizen" for his high opinion of our efforts. It is our ambition to publish a newspaper that will command the respect and commendation of all good citizens, and of course the best evidence of our success consists in the increase of our subscription list. We hope to have the pleasure of adding many new names at the commencement of the year.]—EDITOR.

Some years ago an examination was made of all the accounts kept in one of the Philadelphia banks during a period of 30 years, in order to ascertain, as a question of mercantile statistics, what had been the average fate of the depositors as regarded their success in life. The result was so remarkable as to be deserving of careful study at a moment like the present. Of the whole number, seventy-five per cent. had failed, or become so trammelled with debt as to be compelled to relinquish business.

A GRATIFYING FEATURE OF THE HAND TIMES.—Contrary to the prevailing impression that the financial difficulties would lead men to resort to the intoxicating cup, the fact appears that in New York the receipts of the retail liquor dealers have fallen off from thirty to forty per cent. Some of the principal liquor saloons in Broadway, which have been very profitable concerns do not pay their expenses. It is also stated that many of the distilleries will be obliged to suspend operations.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Winchester," "E. R.," on Music, and poetic favors from "L. G. R.," are unavoidably laid over for next week. "R. K. S.," Reading, declined. The moon, too, runs high in her winter

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Holidays.—Edward Everett at the Music Hall.—The Public Library Building.—Amusements.—The Spiritual problem finally solved. The Old Folks.

MR. DEAN JOURNAL.—The holidays are upon us in full blast. Shop windows are crowded with appropriate Christmas gifts, and evergreen wreaths salute the eye at every turn. Presents will without doubt be a greater scarcity than in former times, and some of the little folks will ascertain to their sorrow that Santa Claus has suffered from the pressure of the times so much as to make him more economical than usual in the bestowal of gifts. There appears to be quite a general intention to make Christmas a public holiday similar to Thanksgiving, is very strongly manifested.

On Tuesday evening (forever's day,) Hon. Edward Everett delivered a discourse appropriate to the occasion, at the Music Hall. The hall was crowded to its capacity, thus realizing a very handsome sum for the Boston Provident Association, for the benefit of which institution the lecture was given.

On Friday next, the 1st instant, the public library building, located on Boylston street, will be formally handed over to the Trustees of the Institution, and will be received by them in the person of Hon. Edward Everett. The services will be of no ordinary character. If the day will be pleasant a procession will be formed at the City Hall and will move through the principal streets to the library where addresses will be read from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Mr. Everett and other distinguished persons. There will also be singing by the school children.

In the way of amusements the only novelty is Mr. Ashley's company at the Howard, led by Miss Sallie St. Clair, a young lady of extraordinary versatile genius. Mr. Ashley, you will remember, was intimately connected with the management of the Howard last summer to the great success of which his judicious endeavors were no mean contribution.

Johnny Pell and the Morris Brothers, formerly of Ordway's Troupe, having left that company on account of a reduction in their wages, intend opening an Opera House in School street, next door to Parker's famed hotel, on January 4th. The undertaking will be a success, as these gentlemen are the best delineators of Ethiopian characters now in the profession.

Dr. Catter, the Psychologist, advertises to give a course of lectures, in which he will demonstrate all that is marvellous in spiritualism, as he says, and we may therefore very safely conclude that this world exciting problem is about to be solved. Harvard College will be thrown into the shade by the learned Doctor, and Prof. Felton and his colleagues be set right at once.

I nearly forgot to mention that the Reading Opera Chorus Class will give one of their concerts at the Tremont Temple on Saturday evening, in "eye old style."

A. B. N.

PLAIN TALK.—The Chicago Times, organ of Senator Douglas, says, "the democratic party stands pledged in every hamlet in the United States to secure to the people of Kansas the privilege of making their own constitution, and that pledge, though a Union newspaper and a cabinet officer stood at every cross road throughout the land forbidding it, must be made good."

Mr. O. G. Parker had his hand badly injured last week while he was engaged in fixing a hay-rigging.

A new passenger station has been established on the Lowell road near Tuft's College in Somerville.

THE HANDKERCHIEF HABIT.—A correspondent of the *Watchman and Reflector* addresses some words of advice to clergymen in reference to the handkerchief habit. He says:

"Now, I am a friend to the clergy: some of them are my personal friends, but some habits occasionally seen in the pulpit I very much dislike. Some take out their handkerchiefs and lay it on the pulpit as they do their sermon. Some spread it out lengthwise through the middle of the Bible; some roll it up and tuck it under the Bible; some shake it every few minutes over their heads, as if they were going to throw it at the audience; and some keep crowding it into their pockets and pulling it out again. I went once to hear a popular young preacher, and as much as half of his sermon was made up of pocket handkerchiefs, and most of the other half was gold watch and scraps of poetry."

STONEHAM.

Meteorological.

We learn from the Almanac—and not from the thermometer—that it is winter; that season of the year when snow-storms fly over ponds, rivers and streams are frozen over, and boys glide swiftly along upon their glassy surface. When ladies—lovely creatures—their dresses tipped with red, dark and costly; their noses sparkling with red; their eyes, bright and sparkling, diffusing a sunshine around them that melts hearts, if it will not make corn grow—go tripping along in search of conquest or crime; when sleighing parties, with their merry bells go on excursions and dine at our best hotels at \$2.00 the plate, with extras, and home by moonlight; when it is such a nice time to go courting and sit in the cosy parlor, on the cosy sofa, lay your head in the lap of the fair one and study astronomy in her star-like eyes during the short Sunday nights—it rather pinches the dignity, come to go home, say about three on Monday morning, thermometer twenty below, and various other nice things that are supposed to accompany winter.

But this year of crime and extension and back-sapping, it is as hard for winter to get good reliable winter weather, as it is for those feverish, sleepless, known as business men, who so foolishly spend their lives to promote that most hogish of all weeds, the dignity of American aristocracy, to get discounts. Although dame nature has fully prepared herself for the stern god, having cast aside her garments of many colors, now stands in her nakedness ready to receive his embrace, yet he comes not.

The moon, too, runs high in her winter

course, and tries very hard to look cold and wintry; yet, beneath her sternness can be seen a quiet smile which tells plainly that it is all affection. The sun has also gone into winter quarters and now looks back as if indignant that autumn should dare to prolong the banquet after he had withdrawn. Occasionally old boreas "breaks the truce," and sallies forth from his ice-bound kingdom, but he only attacks small puddles, and is sure to retire before zephyrus has finished his morning nap. But notwithstanding the obstinacy of the weather, we still have great reason to be thankful that things are as they are; and we may truly say with the immortal Pope, that "whatever is, is right."

Shoe Business.

That fact chronicled by the Journal, finds "confirmation strong as holy writ." Shoe business certainly is reviving; but the famine tone of prices tells the workmen but too plainly that the "crisis" has been here. And the Journal may well chronicle another fact—that the good days of the "craft" are past.

"Labor-saving machines"—and they are getting to be very numerous—are monopolized by capital, and instead of being a benefit to the mechanical laborer as they should be, are equalizing hand labor with machine labor. Five years hence, and the ringing of bells will call shoe-makers to large factories where all work will be done under the direction of an overseer. Then will commence that slavish degradation of mind that is sure to follow the direct supervision of labor by a master. "Snobs" what think you of this?

A New Society.

Among all the other new and wonderful things of the present age, is that of a new society in Stoneham. This society comes into existence upon a platform broad enough to embrace the whole universe. Their object, as set forth, being the investigation of all things, in search of truth. The present subject under investigation is that of "Modern Spiritualism." This society meets weekly (on Sundays) at Crawford Hall.

The Rev. Mr. Grosnor, Pastor of the Orthodox Church in Stoneham, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Day, of New-York, have just closed a protracted meeting, held day and evening, Sunday not excepted. The Rev. Gentlemen labored earnestly and sincerely to bring the stray lambs into the fold; and at the end of their four weeks' labor many were emotionally affected.

Serious Accident.

Some time since Mr. E. P. Dunklee, one of our most enterprising and flourishing shoe manufacturers, introduced into his establishment a sewing machine, upon which there was no patent, for the purpose of testing its qualities. The peculiarities of this machine consists in the needle being moved by arms in place of cams. While experimenting, Mr. Dunklee had the misfortune to become entangled in its machinery, and was nearly crushed to death in its arms.

SOUTH READING.

LOCAL.—The Lyceum Lecture by Rev. Mr. Alger was well received. His subject, "Dr. Kane and the Arctic Crusade," is one which has recently excited much interest in this place and throughout the country. Mr. A. is a very popular speaker; his manner is winning, his voice pleasing, and his enunciation clear and distinct. Though he told us of much we have learned from the works of Dr. Kane, the thoughts were clothed in such chaste and well-selected language, that an additional charm was given to the whole.

On the evening of Dec. 31st, a lecture is expected from Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, on "European and American Nobility."

The weather is of uncommon mildness, as though prepared in mercy to soften the woes and alleviate the distresses of the laboring poor.

Our Selectmen have taken commendable pains to furnish employment for those who would otherwise be obliged to throw themselves upon private or public charity for subsistence. Now is the time for towns to grade their streets and sidewalks, as many prefer to work for a low price, rather than be idle.

Improvements, Removals, etc.

Mr. Cyrus Wakefield has removed the old mills called Green's mills, on Water street (which have been in a dilapidated condition for a long time) and has erected a large and commodious building which is being occupied for fancy print works. He has in process of erection a building on the opposite side of the street, to be used as a bleach and store house for the ratan business which he is carrying on in another building.

Mr. George L. Hawkes is about removing to the east part of the town, and the shop which he occupies is to be occupied by a cabinet maker.

Mr. Wm. Bryant is erecting a dwelling house on Avon street, which is nearly completed.

Mr. Wm. Bachelder has built a new house on Main street.

Dr. Skinner has removed to his new shop on Crescent-st., where his unrivalled sherry wine bottles can be obtained at wholesale or retail.

Mr. Joshua N. Eames has enlarged his carriage house so that it will hold a sufficient number of carriages to accommodate the public.

P. C. Wheeler & Co. have removed to their new store on the corner of Avon and Main streets, where the best family groceries can be obtained.

Dr. Cogswell intends soon to leave town for the winter; so all who wish to have any operations performed on the teeth will do well to call soon.

Last, though not least, among the improvements, is a hollow log placed in the reservoir on Main-st., finished outside like a pump, with a handle, and it is supposed that when money is easier the original intention of the Selectmen will be carried out—of putting a box inside and a trough in front of it.

Mr. John White and J. G. Aborn have dissolved partnership. The business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. Aborn. J.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)
We frequently hear the question asked why rents do not come down in proportion to other things, as they have in New York and other places. There seems to be no good reason why rents should be double what they were ten years ago, while there are so many vacant tenements.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)
On the use of the word, "SAINT."
If it means holy, then it ought to be applied only to holy beings, or holy things as the Lord has given his sanction.

To whatever is consecrated to the Lord, and by his order, as holy, and most holy places, priesthood, garments, oil, Sabbath &c., it is suitable we should apply it. To holy angels, and to God, most emphatically. But great care should be taken not to use the terms saint, or holy, profanely, or in any way approaching towards it. And what is it short of blasphemy to give the appellation of His Holiness to any mere creature, however exalted, more especially to any man, however good and great, and most especially to Popes, some of the worst of men!

No doubt the policy of Romanism in affixing saint so indiscriminately to men and things, is to impress sanctity on the common mind, with the sentiment, that the Pope and his officials are holy men, and he most holy. All men by nature are, in a sense, religious, i.e., they instinctively believe in a great creator and controller of all things, and is to be worshipped. Hence there is naturally greater or less reverence and awe paid to the unknown God, whom they ignorantly worship. Hence too, sacred names and epithets are suited to create awe and reverence in the common mind. Accordingly the holy water, with which the papists sprinkle the congregation, is considered by the duped multitude to be as sacred, if not more so, as any positive institution of the Almighty. And they apply saint, or holy, to almost every being in their connexion, as well as to things; i.e., cities and rivers, if not the beast Christ rode on, and Mary's hair and garments.—There is St. Louis, St. Augustine, and St. John's, &c. Rivers too, St. Croix, St. Lawrence; and Lake St. George.

As to persons, they are more lavish of sacred titles; and so regardless of moral character, that they may as well say, St. Balaam, St. Zoab, and St. Haman, as to say it of many whom they delight to honor with such flattering titles.

But it is not so preposterous, nor so outrageously profane, to write St. Mary, or St. Bartholomew, &c. Tho', to do honor to the last, they put to death, in France, from seventy to ninety thousands protestants; such as Napoleon the 1st said were the best subjects he had.

We are authorized by the bible to apply those sacred terms to some men and some things; "holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." And Paul writes to the saints, in such and such places. But we should be slow to apply it unsupported by the holy scriptures. And I may remark further, that the captions of the evangelists may as well be translated, "The holy gospel according to Matthew," &c., as our translation has it. And it is a remnant of popery, to say St. Peter, St. Paul, &c. To my mind there is more dignity in simply giving the name, as Paul wrote to Philemon, Timothy and Titus, and is customary with kings and emperors, than if he had added saint.

